

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1866

ST. DAVID'S.

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IN an age when the facility for travelling enables those who are in the enjoyment of time and fortune, to visit the most distant places possessing traditional or historic interest, it is a singular fact, that one of the most remarkable spots in the United Kingdom is comparatively but little known to English tourists. And even of those who go there, and who have seen it, not many bring away an accurate notion of the place, or form a clear idea of its character and merits. The name, indeed, of St. David's is generally known to the educated classes, but it appears to be considered rather as a myth embodying the name of the saintly patron of Wales, than a place abounding with points of the deepest interest to the theologian, the antiquary, the architect, and the artist.

Situated as St. David's is in the remotest part of Pembrokeshire, on the iron-bound coast of St. George's Channel, it has escaped the intrusion of "special trains," and indeed, owes its seclusion to the numerous hills which intervene between it and Haverfordwest. These impediments, however, which are more than a match for the genius of our most enterprising engineers, are what invest St. David's with its natural grandeur of situation. There are few sea views which present a more varied spectacle of wildness than St. Bride's Bay, near which the traveller passes on his way from Haverfordwest to St. David's. The coast is in most parts so precipitous, that an involuntary shudder is excited, even when the summer sea presents a surface as smooth as a mirror, by the thought of the certain destruction which awaits the unhappy mariner, who is driven by wintry winds on its inhospitable rocks. This kind of scenery continues for many miles, until at length St. David's is suddenly beheld in all its desolate beauty! In a deep but lonely glen-like basin stands the Cathedral of St. David's, the glory of the twelfth century, with its suitable accompaniments, viz., on one side its palace for its Bishop, on the other its college for its

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priests ; but all now, especially as regards the palace and the college, in a state of painful ruin. Time with its corroding touch has destroyed much, but the cupidity of ruthless man has effected the greatest part of the ruin. And, as though everything was adverse to it, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have laid their hands upon the capitular estates, as though it were determined that no funds should be available for restoring this venerable fabric to its pristine beauty—making it what its pious founders and munificent benefactors designed it to be—a temple devoted to the worship of the Almighty, in the midst of those wilds which separated it from the contamination of the mammon of unrighteousness. The Romans were well acquainted with Pembrokeshire, and one of their most remarkable roads, commencing at St. David's, then known by the name of Menevia, extended through many counties in England, until it reached Bishop Wearmouth. The greater part of this road was called the Ryckneld Street, which has left traces of its former existence, in the names of many places through which it passed. There appears to be considerable doubt as to the exact situation of the Roman Station at Menevia, and at the present day it is quite impossible to decide with any degree of accuracy.

The birth of St. David, who was destined to become the patron Saint of the Principality, is shrouded in such mystery that it is more profitable to pass on to his ministerial labours, than to attempt to reconcile, or explain the fabulous accounts of his infancy and early education. He is said to have been born A.D. 460, in Pembrokeshire, and that having passed through the usual course of training, he was admitted to the priesthood, and became a disciple of Paulinus, in the Isle of Wight. After remaining there some years, he returned to his native country, and there founded a monastery, having for its government, rules of the severest kind, and encouraged his monks to bear them, by his own willing participation in them. Nothing, however, now remains of the original foundation of this monastery ; but the sanctity which it conferred on this lonely spot, was the attraction to succeeding ecclesiastics, who from time to time adorned it with buildings of the greatest beauty.

Although when St. Augustine came over to evangelise the Saxons in Britain, St. David's had attained the dignity of an Archbishopric, and had seven suffragan bishoprics, yet it is now a ruin, but exhibits in its decay the outlines of its former consequence. The city, which was outside the close of the Cathedral, was situated on ground sloping towards the west, and in the upper part had a pleasing view of the sea, studded with those dangerous rocks now called the Bishop and his Clerks. The present state of the episcopal city of St. David's, however, bears about the same relation to what it was five hundred years ago, as the skeleton bears to the human body in the full vigour of manhood ! There is every mark of ancient wealth and grandeur fallen into decay. The streets, which although they have lost their character, still bear the names which they originally possessed. In the centre of the highest part of the ancient city stands the cross, where in former days markets were wont to be held. Below is the close, which formerly was encircled by a wall extending twelve hun-

dred yards, and protected on the outside by an embattled parapet. The entrance into the close was by four gateways, or Porths, as they were called, facing the four cardinal points: viz., Porth-y-twr, or Tower-gate, facing the east; Porth Patric, or Patric's-gate, facing the south; Porth Gwyn, or White-gate, facing the west; and Porth Bwnning, or Bunning's-gate, facing the north. This enclosure, embracing as it does the minster, the episcopal palace, and the college, bursting suddenly on the sight of the traveller, presents such a scene of mingled magnificence and ruin, as is unrivalled in this, or any other country! The Tower-gate, through which the close is entered from the upper part of the city, consists of an octagonal tower sixty feet high, with a doorway opposite the east end of the Cathedral, leading into the minster yard by a flight of about forty steps. The tower is divided into stories, and formed the Consistory Court, and the Record Office of the See. In the opposite wing, consisting likewise of a tower, but of different form and smaller dimensions, and connected with the other by a range of buildings extending over the gateway, were the Council Chamber, and other apartments supposed to belong to the corporation, as they were only entered on the town side. Under these apartments were the porter's lodge on one side of the gateway, and on the other a prison, with a dungeon beneath, entered through a circular hole in the floor, and secured by an iron grate.

Passing by the Tower-gate, a roughly-paved road leads on the outside of the minster yard to the Deanery, beyond which it is terminated by a stream called the river Alan, which flows between the west end of the Cathedral and the ruins of the Bishop's palace.

The Cathedral of St. David's, from great attachment to the primitive sanctity of the spot, was built on damp boggy ground, this site having been chosen by the founder, and regarded with reverence by all those who in subsequent times added to the original foundation. The present fabric is said to have arisen under the auspices of Peter de Leia, Bishop of St. David's, in the twelfth century. The building is cruciform, and the transepts nearly divide its extreme length. From the centre a massive tower rises, supported on very early arches, the piers of which unfortunately rest on a very insecure foundation—so insecure, indeed, that the extensive repairs which are now going on, have been rendered absolutely necessary from this circumstance. It is strange that our early ecclesiastical architects, who spared no pains nor expense in their buildings, should have thought so little of the foundation on which the structure was to rest! The west end is very modern, being the work of an architect not long since deceased, and who was not happy in his ideas of Cathedral restoration! As usual, there is a door at the west end, but it is seldom or never opened. On the south side, the nave is entered through a porch, which is surmounted by a parvise. Opposite to this entrance is another door on the north side, which anciently opened into the cloisters, and was the principal entrance into the Cathedral from the college, which stands at a short distance from it, and with which the cloisters communicated. On entering the Cathedral the view is very striking. The pavement gradually rising towards the east gives a very remarkable effect to the

nave. The roof, too, which is of Irish oak, and exquisite workmanship, contributes in no small degree to the beauty of it, and reflects great honour on the taste and liberality of Dr. Owen Pool, the treasurer of the Cathedral, at whose cost it was raised. "The present structure," says Mr. Scott,* "was commenced about the year 1180, by Bishop de Leia, and the plan then commenced upon appears to have been exactly co-extensive with the existing building, with the exception of the chapels eastward of the choir and transepts. The period of rebuilding by Bishop de Leia, was one of especial importance in the history of mediæval architecture, being the exact juncture at which the Romanesque, or round arched style, was in a state of transition into the pointed arched style, now vernacularly known as 'Gothic.' It was, of all periods of our old architecture, the one which is most strongly characterized by energetic effort and rapid advance. It was, in fact, the moment when art was being freed from the barbaric leaven of the dark ages, and refinement and true artistic feeling engrafted in its place. . . . Simultaneously with the work at St. David's, the rebuilding of the eastern portions of Canterbury Cathedral was being brought to a conclusion in a manner which establishes it as one of the great landmarks of Church architecture . . . The whole of the building as erected at this period, was, so far as we can tell, prepared to be vaulted with stone, chiefly on the principle designated by Professor Willis as 'Sexpartite' vaulting; but it would not appear that any part of the vaulting was actually carried into execution. It is not known how long the work commenced in 1180, occupied in its completion; nor indeed whether it ever was actually completed. Unfortunately in 1220 a sad catastrophe occurred to the new work, in the fall of the central tower, in which it would appear that the choir and transepts suffered severe injury. We see very distinctly in the piers and arches which support the tower, the evidences of the reconstruction after this catastrophe—the western arch and its two piers, belonging to de Leia's work, while the eastern piers, and the remaining three arches are the result of the reconstruction . . . The extent to which the choir and transepts were reconstructed after this misfortune, is anything but clear. That they underwent very considerable changes is quite certain; but so much pains seem to have been taken to avoid diversity of style, that it is a very difficult task to define exactly which parts belong to the first, and which to the second period. It may, however, be assumed generally, that the choir owed its general design, as now exhibited, to the reconstruction after 1220, and that the same extended in a considerable degree to the eastern side of the transepts. The difficulty of exact definition is rendered the greater by a second general reparation having been rendered necessary through the effects of an earthquake which occurred in 1248.

"About this time, as it would appear, commenced the extensive addition of chapels, which subsequently so much altered the eastern

* Report made by order of the Dean and Chapter, on the state of the fabric of St. David's Cathedral. By George Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect.

portion of the church. The chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury was added to the east of the north transept, though only a small portion of the original structure of it now remains. The aisles of the choir were at the same time prolonged far to the eastward, and connected towards their extremities by a cross aisle, having on its eastern side arches opening into, or prepared to open into, a Lady chapel; by which arrangement a void space, open to the sky, was inclosed between this cross aisle, and the east end of the choir, to avoid interference with the light of the east window.

"A few years later, about 1300, the Lady chapel was either erected or greatly enlarged by Bishop David Martin, thus bringing the church to its present length from east to west; and it seems probable that the same Bishop carried up the central tower to within one stage of its present height, and that he also, in a great measure, rebuilt the chapel of St. Thomas, and erected over it the chapter house, with the storey which surmounts it.

"Bishop Gower, who held the See from 1328 to 1347, seems to have been one of the greatest builders of his time . . . Besides the re-erection of the whole of the stupendous episcopal palace (to which allusion will hereafter be made), and parts of the palace at Lamphey, and of the castle at Swansea, he set about a general work of assimilation of the somewhat discordant elements of which his Cathedral consisted. The entire aisles of the Cathedral, whether of the nave, the choir, or the eastern chapel, seem to have been in a greater or less degree reconstructed, and remodelled by him. Those of the nave were both of them heightened, and one (the south aisle), entirely rebuilt, and the great window of the north transept was inserted; indeed, it is by no means certain that the chapter-house, and the storey of the tower, which we have placed to the credit of his predecessor, may not really belong to this great reveller in the masonic art! During his time, too, the Rood screen was constructed, and a considerable number of very rich and beautiful monuments introduced into the Cathedral.

"In the succeeding century, and the commencement of that which followed it, a number of minor alterations were made, but the most important works were the conversion of the void space beyond the east end of the choir, into a beautiful chapel by Bishop Vaughan—an improvement, however, dearly purchased, at the loss of the east window—the reconstruction of the roofs generally, including the gorgeous roof of the nave; the addition of a storey to the central tower; and the introduction of the windows in front of the south transept. By these alterations the church may be said to have, in the main, attained its present form, all subsequent changes belonging rather to the history of its degradation, than to its construction, and consisting mainly of the lapse of certain parts into a state of ruin, the clumsy reparation of other parts, and alterations for modern convenience, carried out without taste or feeling."

This brief description of the building of St. David's Cathedral, which Mr. Scott gives in his admirable report to the Dean and Chapter, on the present condition of the edifice, and for which he states himself to

be indebted to the masterly History of the Cathedral by Messrs. Jones and Freeman, is one which ought to find a response in the breast of every English Churchman. This building does not merely possess local interest, but it is of immense historic value, and right glad we are to find that its restoration is intrusted to an architect, who not only possesses consummate skill in construction, but who is moreover actuated by a truly Catholic spirit. Indeed, he gives a convincing proof, if any were wanting, of his fitness for the great work in which he is engaged, by endorsing the principles so well laid down by Messrs. Jones and Freeman in their work on this Cathedral; viz., "When a work is not only completed, but by lapse of time and revulsion of feeling thoroughly stereotyped as an historical monument, it becomes a solemn trust for our preservation, and if need be, our restoration. All change not strictly included under the last term, is set down as to be in itself reprehended, only to be justified by special circumstances, the burden of proving whose existence, rests in every case with the innovator."

The present insecure state of the tower, which indeed involves the stability of the greater part of the building, is attributable to the fall of the original tower, which occurred A.D. 1220. The eastern piers of the tower were then thrown down and rebuilt, and are now very firm; but the western ones being considered sufficiently strong to support a new tower, were not taken down, and this portion which is part of Bishop de Leia's work, is now endangering the whole structure. These piers are now found to have been considerably injured, and the stones actually crushed by the superincumbent weight of the new tower; while the whole rests upon the slightest foundation which can well be imagined! "In fact," says Mr. Scott, "the only security which the tower has from actually falling, is the buttressing it sustains from the walls of the transepts and nave; though the latter have themselves severely suffered under the undue pressure thus brought upon them." In consequence of the inequality of support on which the tower rests, the eastern piers being firm and secure, while the western ones are unequal to sustain any considerable pressure, frightful cracks run up the north and south sides of its upper stages. These cracks have, however, been considerably closed by the application of thick rods of iron, which tie the walls together, and which are tightened by means of powerful screws. So powerful are these screws, that even the stones, if sufficient pressure were applied, would be reduced to sand! This was the first step which Mr. Scott took, when he entered upon this vast undertaking. The next step was to construct incompressible foundations, on which the shoring would rest, which would be required to support the tower, during the removal and rebuilding of the insecure piers. It is computed that 80,000 cubic feet of timber are employed in this part of the work!

The insecure state of the western arch of the tower, has, through its depression, thrown so great a weight upon the walls of the nave, as to have caused considerable damage throughout its entire length, although, of course, the greatest injury has been inflicted on the eastern end. This pressure, aided probably by defective foundations,

has caused a westerly movement through the whole of the nave, arcade, and clerestory, throwing all the pillars out of their perpendicular, and crippling and damaging the arches, and many other parts. Besides this western inclination of the pillars and arches, they also lean outwards, especially those on the north side, to such an extent, as to immediately arrest the eye on entering the nave. This outward leaning appears to be of early date, as flying buttresses were added during the fifteenth century, to counteract it.

The eastern portion of the Cathedral is, however, in the most ruinous state, and if we except the underbuilding of the tower, calls the loudest for deliverance from the disgraceful state in which, for many centuries, it has been permitted to lie!

If we carry our minds back to the early ages of the second decade of the Christian era, ages which are now not unfrequently stigmatized as dark—and consider what unwearied pains were bestowed, and what vast wealth was expended upon those glorious temples, the Cathedrals of our land, and then look at the niggardly sums which are now doled out to keep them from falling into utter ruin, we shall not have to congratulate ourselves upon the *fruits* of an enlightened Faith!

The south transept has been walled off from the Cathedral, and has been converted into a parish church, in which the service is conducted in Welsh. The north transept still remains, but the wall, with a doorway leading into the north aisle of the nave, having been much crushed by the pressure of the tower, has been rebuilt. The north aisle of the choir, after a long exposure to the weather, has been within the last few years roofed, but in a very rude manner, and has been the scene of sad mutilations, and blocking up of windows. The south aisle of the choir is still in a state of ruin, except a small portion which has been converted into a kind of porch for the parish church! The choir itself is in a much better state than either of its aisles, and has a fine old pavement of encaustic tiles. One of the altar steps retains the mortice which received the lectern for Gospel and Epistle, a very rare and valuable relic of ancient ritual usage. There is also in the floor, a small altar stone, containing five crosses, and embedded in a large stone. It was probably one of those portable altars, which in the Middle Ages were not uncommon.

The original east windows were in two ranges; a triplet below, and a group of windows above. The triplet was walled up by Bishop Vaughan; and the group above was, in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, converted into a window of that period. The roof is of the same date, and bears the arms of Bishops Tully and Richard Martin, A.D. 1461—1483. The adjoining chapels are for the most part entirely roofless! The first chapel adjoining the north transept is that of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and above it is the chapter-house, with another still higher chamber. St. Thomas' chapel is, comparatively, in tolerable condition, although it has evidently lost its original windows. The chapter-house is in a very different condition; and as the chapter meetings are held in St. Thomas' chapel, the ancient chapter-house was converted into a boys' schoolroom, and is approached by a flight of steps on the outside. The original floor of the room over the

chapter-house has been destroyed ; the windows have been deprived of their tracery, while the parapets and pinnacles are in a state of absolute ruin ! The group of chapels which form the eastern termination of the building, have long been so completely abandoned to the merciless elements, that it appears almost hopeless to expect they will ever be restored !

The chapel at the east end of the north aisle of the choir is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is said to have been founded by Sir John Wogan, as a chantry. Under two canopies are the effigies of a Crusader and a priest, both supposed to be members of the Wogan family ; but from their long exposure to the weather, nothing can be deciphered beyond the general characteristics of the figures. On the south side of this chantry is the Lady chapel, in a similar state of exposure with the chapel of St. Nicholas. It contains the monument of Bishop David Martin, under a decorated canopy of excellent workmanship. There is also another monument in this chapel, but as it has been stripped of all its decorations, it is very uncertain to whose memory it was erected. There was also a chantry at the east end of the south aisle of the choir, dedicated to King Edward the Martyr, but it is in a very disgraceful state. It contains a mutilated effigy of a Crusader, and also one of a priest, which was formerly said to be Giraldus ; this however, is very doubtful, as there is no better authority for it than tradition. There is an ante-chapel to the Lady chapel, accessible from both aisles, and which contains a groined roof of early workmanship, in a tolerable state of preservation. The chapel known as Bishop Vaughan's chapel, and which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, forms a strange contrast to the adjoining ruins ! It fills up the space which appears to have been left vacant between the east end of the choir and the Lady chapel, and has a beautiful groined roof of third pointed architecture. It is in about the same state of preservation as the ante-chapel of the Lady chapel, which adjoins it. All that can be said, however, is, that the roofs are in a tolerable state, as the lead has been left on them ; in other respects they are in a painful condition. The situation of the altar in this chapel is very discernible ; and on each side of it is a squint looking towards the altars in St. Nicholas' and King Edward the Martyr's chapels. The lead is said to have been stripped off the roofless chapels during the great rebellion, and that their decay has been in gradual progress ever since ! Mr. Fenton, however, in his *History of Pembrokeshire*, published in 1811, states that he remembered the roof on the Lady chapel being nearly entire, so that its complete destruction was not accomplished until the latter part of the last century ! Now all these chantry chapels, as well as the Lady chapel, contained monuments of distinguished individuals, it is, therefore, remarkable that they were allowed to fall into so lamentable a state of decay ; and it is perhaps still more remarkable, that they are allowed to continue in their present desecrated condition ! Here rest the bodies of men who were highly honoured in the Middle Ages, for their learning and their valour, and yet their fellow-countrymen are content to see their tombs in a state which would be a disgrace to the meanest of our village churches !

But to return to the body of the Cathedral. The choir is remarkable for having preserved its threefold division, which was invariably observed previous to the Reformation; and in some few churches remains undisturbed by puritanical zeal. The rood-loft too, with its skreen, through which we pass from the choir to the nave, is a remarkable piece of workmanship, with a groined canopy over three tombs; one of which contains the remains of Bishop Gower, who held the See of St. David's from 1328, to 1347, and during whose Episcopate the rood-loft was constructed. Bishop Gower's monument is said to have been highly ornamented with brass previous to the Civil War in the seventeenth century. The effigy next to Bishop Gower, is said to be that of Chancellor Stradling, who died in 1539; and the third is said to be that of John Lewin, who died in 1541, and was Chancellor Stradling's executor. Altogether the rood-loft with its skreen divided into compartments, and groined, is very complete, and is in very fair condition. The actual choir commences on passing under the rood-loft, beneath the tower, and it is terminated towards the east by an open wooden skreen of common workmanship, just beyond the Bishop's throne; which is also not remarkable either for its elaborate construction, or present condition.

In the centre of the middle division of the choir, stands an altar-tomb to the memory of Edward Tudor, Earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Queen Catherine, dowager to King Henry V., who was created Earl of Richmond by his half-brother, King Henry VI. His body was interred in the church of the Grey Friars at Carmarthen, and was brought to St. David's, together with his monument, on the dissolution of that monastery. The brasses, however, together with the inscriptions, fell a prey to the rapacity which prevailed among the fanatics of that period.

On the north side of this tomb is St. David's shrine, but sadly wanting in the splendour which characterised the shrines of saints. But notwithstanding its plainness, its sanctity was sufficient to attract kings and nobles, who humbly bent their knees at it, and made their costly oblations. Among them was King Henry II., who was sumptuously entertained by Bishop Peter de Leia; and during the Episcopate of Thomas Beke, King Edward III. and his Queen, visited St. David's, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of its patron saint.* On leaving the Cathedral, and crossing the little stream called the Alan, the ruins of the Bishop's palace are a very striking object. The palace was principally the work of Bishop Gower, to whose skill in architecture, and fondness for building, St. David's is so much indebted. It now presents a ruin of considerable extent, and exhibits a rich collection of architectural beauties. The grand entrance is through a gateway now ruined, opening into a spacious quadrangle, and the porter's lodge, which adjoined the gateway, is also in a state of ruin. Immediately on the left-hand as you pass into the quadrangle, is the ruined shell of a chapel; and in a continuous line on the east side of the

* It appears from this, that there was an Episcopal residence at St. David's, previous to the erection of the palace by Bishop Gower.

court were the apartments occupied by the Bishop, consisting of a hall sixty-seven feet by twenty-five, and entered through a porch containing a flight of steps; between the hall and the chapel was a drawing-room, from which there was access to the chapel, although its proper approach was through a porch, which, like that leading to the hall, contained a flight of steps. On the south of the hall was the kitchen, of spacious dimensions, in the interior of which now lies a portion of the chimney, the stones of which are held together by a cement which seems to bid defiance, not only to the war of elements, but also to the corroding tooth of time.

The kitchen from its situation, not only served the ordinary use of the Bishop, but was also convenient for ministering to the hospitalities which were required on state occasions, having a communication with the apartments which bear the impress of Royalty. On this side, too, were the bed-chambers and other rooms which were usually occupied by the Bishop. Nearly opposite to the gateway is another porch of beautiful construction, with a flight of steps leading into the great hall, commonly, although we believe without any authority, called King John's Hall. In niches on each side of the porch are the ruined statues of King Edward III. and his Queen Philippa. This hall is ninety-six feet long, and thirty-three feet wide, and is lighted by lofty windows in the sides, and by a beautiful rose window at the east end, the tracery of which is very rich. At the west end of the hall was a spacious drawing-room, adjoining to which, but still more westward, was a range of buildings which were probably the Royal bed-chambers. The chapel whose tower and spire are still existing, and which was entered from the drawing-room, as well as from without, formed a connecting link between the Royal apartments and the various offices which occupied the west side of the quadrangle. All the rooms were extremely lofty, and of very elegant proportions; and when occupied, must have formed a princely residence. It was occasionally honoured by the presence of Royalty, and among others, it is said King Edward III. and his Queen were the guests of Bishop Gower. The parapet which was carried round the building was of very remarkable workmanship: it surmounted the outer walls by an elevation of seven feet, and was formed by a succession of arches, resting on slight octangular columns, with ornamented capitals, above which ran a projecting string course. The interior of the arches sloped upwards towards the roof, which, unless viewed from a distance, was entirely concealed by the parapet. This was a peculiarity which characterised the buildings ascribed to Bishop Gower, and is observable both in Swansea castle of which he was the builder, and in the old palace at Lamphey.

The basement storey of the quadrangle is made up of a series of roomy vaults, now filled with rubbish, but which were formerly the menial offices of the palace.

Nearly opposite to the entrance of the palace were the residences of the dignitaries of the Cathedral, but the ancient dwellings have been pulled down, or converted into modern houses. Opposite to the modern residence of the Chancellor of the Cathedral, is a field containing the ruins of a house which formerly belonged to the Archdeacon

of Cardigan. On again crossing the Alan, the quadrangle of the cloisters is entered which adjoined the north side of the nave of the Cathedral, and connected it with the college, but the cloisters are in a state of ruin, nothing remaining to denote their former existence, except the traces of a groined roof against the wall on their eastern side. The remains of the college are extremely interesting even in their present desolate condition. The college was founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Blanche, his wife, and Bishop Hoton, conjointly, but it was endowed by the Bishop alone, for the maintenance of a master and seven fellows, who were bound by a solemn oath to live in strict obedience to those regulations which the Founder thought fit to prescribe. The space occupied by the college was a square on the north side of the cloisters, bounded on the west by the river Alan, which flowed by the wall of its garden, and separated it from the grounds of some of the Cathedral dignitaries: on the north by a high wall, in which was the principal entrance, through a lofty gateway; on the east there was a similar boundary wall to that on the north; and on the south side stood the chapel with its tower; a structure which even in its decay, displays an elegance and proportion indicative of the highest architectural taste and skill. The chapel measures sixty-nine feet in length, twenty-three feet nine inches in width, and was forty five feet high. It was lighted by three windows on each side, twenty-four feet high, and nine feet broad. The east window was of similar character to those in the sides, but was of somewhat greater proportions. The height of the tower is seventy feet. The chapel was built over a crypt, which appears to have been used for a charnel-house, and latterly as a receptacle for filth! The master and fellows had separate residences erected within the precincts of the college, but they are now a heap of ruins. The college was surrendered to the Crown in the reign of King Edward VI., and appears to have gradually reached that hopeless state of decay in which it now lies. The chapel forming the south boundary of the college, adjoined the cloisters of the Cathedral, through which was access to it for the members of the college. Besides the ecclesiastical remains in the immediate neighbourhood of St. David's, there were many other chantry chapels erected in the surrounding district, making Dewisland, as it were, the heritage of God!

Previous to the spoliation which took place in the sixteenth century, and which must always be considered as a blot on one of the most glorious works which was ever achieved by the power of man, it is said there were seven hundred ecclesiastics residing at St. David's; so that it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that the sound of prayer and praise was ever rising from one or other of these consecrated spots! Now, alas! it is scarcely possible to walk in any direction from St. David's, without finding one of these once holy dwellings, abandoned to flocks and herds! It is the extreme isolation of St. David's which causes it to remain in its present state of degradation and ruin. It only requires to be visited by those who have the power and the will to restore the waste places of the Lord, to render St. David's what it once was—the glory of the Principality.

There is an especial reason why liberal aid should be afforded at the present time, because the work of restoration has commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott, whose name is a guarantee that the remains which have come down to us, of the skill and munificence of a De Leia and a Gower, will be preserved, as far as possible, in their integrity. The only obstacle to the perfect restoration of this architectural gem, is the want of funds: and this, we may add, would not have been felt had the diocese of St. David's been allowed to retain the property which escaped the hands of former spoilers! The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are at the present time in possession of the estates which the piety and devotion of former generations bestowed on St. David's. If that body would make a liberal grant; such a grant, in short, as the case requires, there can be but little doubt that many would feel encouraged to follow the princely example of the late Mr. Traherne, who left a short time since, the sum of two thousand pounds, towards accomplishing the complete restoration of St. David's Cathedral.

COLONEL HOLLES' CHURCH NOTES FROM STAVELEY, DERBYSHIRE, AND MANSFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

COLONEL GERVASE HOLLES, a native of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, was the son of Frescheville Holles, and the grandson of Sir Gervase Holles, Knt., who died at Grimsby in 1627; he was nearly allied to the Earl of Clare, ancestor of the Newcastle and Pelham families. Being well versed in heraldry and antiquities, and being indefatigable in those pursuits, he visited all the towns and villages in Lincolnshire, and made a collection of the coats of arms, monuments, and ancient inscriptions which he found in the churches and other public edifices. Doubtless the gallant Colonel saw the storm approaching which was to sweep away so much of the internal beauty of our parish churches, and lead to other consequences equally disastrous—a period respecting which Butler, in *Hudibras*, alludes in the well-known lines—

When civil dudgeon first grew hye,
And men fell out they knew not why;
When hard words, jealousies, and fears
Set folks together by the ears,
And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For Dame Religion as for Punk.

All Holles' MSS. are now in the British Museum, and in those relating to Lincolnshire, under the title of "*Memorabilia Ecclesiæ Lincolnæ*," are notes taken from two churches not in that county, viz., Staveley,* Derbyshire, and Mansfield, Notts. A probable reason for his thus treating upon them, may have been the fact of the former

* An account of Staveley, and the family of Frecheville, Lords of Staveley, &c., will be found in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. III., page 149 et seq.

church being the burial-place of the family from whence his father received his surname (doubtless relatives), and the latter being the church in which his first wife was buried. Thinking the notes may interest the readers of the "RELIQUARY," and not having, as far as I am aware, been printed before, I have great pleasure in sending them for insertion in that valuable and interesting miscellany.

STAVELEY.

DERBYSHIRE.

JUXTA OSTIUM ACQUILONAR: CANCELLI.

Upon a grey Ashler (*sic*), the effigies in brasse of one in complete armour, saving that his heade is uncovered, his feete resting on a greyhound; his sword hanging crosse along his belly; y^e hilts towards y^e right side. Upon his surcoate, on either shoulder, a bend betw: 6 eschallops—y^e same over his belly. In a scrowle on y^e right side of his face, this—"Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miscerere nobis." On y^e other side, this—"Deus propitijs esto mihi peccatori." Over his heade y^e picture of y^e Trinity in brasse. At y^e 4 corners of y^e stone 4 escocheons—

1. A bend betwixt 6 eschallops—Feshville.

2. Empaled { Frescheville.
On a bend betw: 6 martlets 3 roundels—Wortley.

3. Empaled { Freshewille.
A lyon rampant gardant.

4. Frescheville alone.

On y^e sides of y^e monument. y^e like escocheons. About y^e verge this inscription:—"Orate pro alabus Petri Freshwell Arm: Dni de Staley in com. Derb: qui obiit.....die mensis.....Ano Dni M^{CCCC}.....et Matildæ uxoris ejus. Quorum alabus, Deus propitiatur, Amen."

Upon y^e wall close to it, y^e effigies in brasse of a man in armour kneeling, his wife over against him standing. Behinde him, 8 sonnes kneeling. In a scrowle before his face, this—"Sancta Maria oro pro nobis." Before hirs, this—"O mater Dei, memento Mei." Above, y^e Virgin with Christ in her armes, under, this inscription:—"Here underfoote, lyeth y^e bodyes of Peyrs Freychwell, and Maude his wyfe, and smetyme squier unto y^e noble and excellent Prince, King Henry y^e Sixth, and Lord and patron of this Church, and grete Benefactor to y^e seyed church; which Peyres decesseyd, y^e 25th day of March, in y^e yere of our Lord 1503 on whose souljs Jhesu have mercy." Amen.

On y^e south side of y^e cancell, upon a flatt white stone of alabaster, raysid some half a-yard from y^e floore is y^e portrayture of a man armed, his sword hanging tn his left side even downwarde. His feete upon a greyhound. Over his heade, a bend betw: 6 eschallops. About y^e stone, this inscription:—"Hic jacet Johes Fretchwell, Armig^r. dui diem suum clausit extremum, vicesimomensis Januar: Ano Dni 1509. Cujus aise, ppitietur Deus." Amen.

On a gravestone:—"Hic jacet Donus Johes Warton, quondam Rector istius Ecclesæ: cujus aise propitiatur Deus." Amen.

In y^e East Window.

Argent, 5 fusils in fesse *gules*.

Argent, a bend betw: 6 martlets *sable*.—Tempest. Underneath :—
“Orate pro bono statu Thomæ Tempest, Armig., and.....
uxoris ejus, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit.”

In y^e next Window, South.

Blew, a bend betw: 6 eschallops *argent*.—Freschevill.

Argent, on a saltier engrayled *sable*, 9 annulets *or*.—Leake.

At y^e bottom of y^e window under y^e first coate, one in armour kneeling, upon his surcoate; the bend and 6 eschallops; his hayre yellow, his hands closed, and underneath, this inscription :—“Orate pro anima Johannis Freschville, Armigeri, et pro aiabus oim duteccesorum.” In y^e next pane, his wife kneeling at an altar, [as likewise hir husband], hir hands erect, upon hir gowne y^e saltoyre and annulets. Underwritten :—“Orate pro bono statu Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, Unius Benefactorum.” In y^e same pane behind him, his sonne kneeling at an altar, in a red robe, yellow hayred. Underwritten :—“Orate pro bono statu Petri Freschvile, filii dei Johannis.” Behind hir, a daughter kneeling in a red gowne. In the next window, *argent*, three magpies *proper*.—Bakewell. Underwritten :—“Orate pro aiæ Johis Bakewell capellani, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit.” In a south window—*Blew*, a bend betw: 6 eschallops *argent*.—Freschvile. Written in old characters—“Radulphus Frecheuile. In y^e 4th south windowe :—*Sable*, 6 annulets *or*, 3, 2, 1.—*Argent*, 3 Livery potts *gules*, a border *bezanty*.—Paly of 6 *or* and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, 3 water bougets, *sable*.—*Or*, on a fesse *gules*, 3 water bougets *argent*, over all a bend *sable*.—Barry of 6 *or* and *gules*, a canton *ermayne*.—Gousla.

MANSFIELD.

IN SHIREWOOD.

In fenestris Chori—

1. *Argent*, a lyon ramp. *sable*, a border of cinquefoyles *gules*.—Pierpont.
2. *Argent*, 6 annulets *sable*, 2, 2, 2.—Manvers.
3. *Blew*, 3 hedgehogs *or*.—Heritz.

The escoccheon is supported by two beasts like Fummonds *sable*; the creast—a beast like a fumnard, or pole-cat *argent*. A little below, in the same pane, one in complete armour, white parcell guilt; his heade bare; his locks yellow; before him a booke open lying as it were on a carpett embroynd with cinquefoyles; kneeling upon a like carpett, his handes closed and elevated. Underneath written—“Orate pro anima.....Pierpont.” In the next pane, a woman in red kneeling, her handes closed and elevated. In the next, a man with a shaven crown, kneeling, a booke before him—Blakewell—uno Magistrorum, per pale *sable*, a stag couchant *argent*.—*Argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*.—Johannes Deane. In accidentali fenestra Chori.—

Quarterly—*Blew*, 3 flowers de lize *ermine*.—Burgh. *Or*, 3 pallets *sable*. *Or*, a lyon rampant *blew*.—Percy. Another defaced escocheon remayning onely thus—bendy (1); 2 bars (1); *vaire*, ancient (1) a cross flory (1) impaling *vaire* ancient (1). I can only hazard the above conjectures respecting this coat, as I have only before me a rough sketch taken from one equally rough made by the Colonel.

In orientali fenestra—

Empaled	{	* <i>Sable</i> , a stag couchant <i>argent</i> .
		* <i>Argent</i> , an eagle displayed <i>or</i> .
* Empaled	{	* <i>Argent</i> , a foxe head erased <i>sable</i> .
		* <i>Gules</i> , 2 chevrons <i>argent</i> .

Blew, a barre *argent*, betweene 3 lyoncells rampant *or*.

In Austra fenestrâ—

England.

Blew, billetty, a fesse dauncy *d'or*.—Deyncourt.

* *Argent*, 2 bars and a canton *gules*, a border engrayled *or*.

* *Gules*, 3 lyons pass: gardant in pale barrwise *or*, over all a bend *blew*.

Blew, a seme of crosse crosselets, 3 sexfoyles *argent*.—Darcy.

Vaire, *or* and *gules*.—Ferrers.

Argent, 3 crosses botony fitchy *sable*, on a chief, 3 mulletts *or*, pierced.

In muro Australi—

Effigies beïtatoris, ex familia Tusbuttorum,
ut ab incolis dicitur.

A brasse plate on a gravestone—"Here lyeth the corps of John Chambers, and Alys his wife; who lived together in y^e feare of God, 33 years; and had issue together, 7 sonnes and 7 daughters; and when they had thus well run their race, John departed this life Godlily; and Alys forsaking this world, did cleave unto Christ, who received hir into his mercy, the first day of Aprill, 1564. God grant them a joyful resurrection in Christ Jesus their Savyour. Amen.

On y^e left hand, under the north-ende of y^e altar, lyeth Dorothy, y^e first wife of Gervas Holles, of Great Grimsby, in y^e County of Lincoln, Esq^r. together with her little infant, of whom she died in childbirth, boeth under a square freestone without inscription. Upon y^e wall, next hir grave, hangs a square table lozenge-wayes, whereon their armes. The blazon of y^e armes in y^e greater escocheon:—

1. *Ermyn*, 2 piles in pointe *sable*.—Holles.
2. *Argent*, an a chevron betweene 3 crosse crosselets *sable*, 3 crescents of y^e first.—Scopham.
3. Quarterly *or* and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, 3 crosses formy fitchy, of the first.—Hanham.
4. *Sable*, a crescent surmounted of a mullett in pale *argent*.—Denzell.
5. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, betweene 3 Moores' heads couped *sable*.—Wenlock.

6. *Gules*, a chevron between 3 Rose trees trunked and eradicated *d'or*.—Skewys.
7. *Blew*, a playne crosse betweene 4 leopards'-faces *or*.—Kynghston.
8. *Ermyne*, betweene a chiefe and chevron *sable*, a leopard's-face *or*.—Pourdon.

These coates quartered, are empaled with—

1. Barry of 8 pieces *ermyne* and *gules*.—Kirketon.
2. *Sable*, a pheon *argent*, a crescent *or* for difference.—Nichol.
3. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, a labell of 3 *sable*.—Prideaux.
4. As the first.

The escocheon on y^e righte hande.

Empaled { Holles. Scopham. Hanham. Densel.
Blew, a bend betweene 6 eschallops *argent*.—Frechville.

The escocheon on y^e lefte hande.

Empaled { Holles, Scopham, Holles, and Densel.
Blew, a crosse betweene 4 leopards'-faces *or*.—Kingston.

The creast on a torce *argent* and *sable*, a Blackamore's heade *proper*, halfe faced, a jewell in his eare; about his head, a wreath *argent* and *blew*, a crescent *or*, for difference. The motto—"Nec Pudore rubena, nec timore pallens."

Stamford.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TOMBSTONE AT LINCOLN.

A FEW months ago, during the course of digging the foundations of a house at the corner of Salt House Lane, in the City of Lincoln, a Roman tombstone, 7 feet long, 2 feet 1 inch wide, and 8 inches thick, was discovered. The top is cut in the usual form of Roman altars, and there are on the sides some ornaments in low relief. On the front, in a sunk panel with a moulded border, is the following inscription:—

C SAVFEIO
 C F. FAB. HER.
 MILIT LEGIO
 VIII
 AN. XXXX
 STIP. XXII.
 H. S. E.

Which may be thus translated—*Caio Saufeio, Caii filio, Fabio Herennio, militi legionis nonae, annorum XXXX., Stipendiorum XXII. hic situs est.*

Salt House Lane, where this interesting stone was found, forms part of the Roman cemetery of Lindum, which adjoined the great Roman road, Gvmine Street.

DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

THE existing pedigrees of Derbyshire families are derived for the most part from the Heralds' Visitations for that county. But besides these there are many notices of families derived from Derbyshire to be found in the Visitations of other counties. There is hardly a county in England into which Derbyshire men had not penetrated at an early date; and by the intermarriage of families of different counties with those of our own, we have interesting notices of people preserved, which might otherwise have been wanting. The following pedigrees are copied verbatim from the Harleian and other MSS. in the British Museum, which I have by no means exhausted of their contents on this subject, as will be seen by the list at the end of this paper of those whose pedigrees I have not copied. It would be very desirable to have a collection of Derbyshire pedigrees published, culled from all sources. In the meanwhile the "RELIQUARY" does its utmost to supply the want, and I am sure the thanks of our posterity will be offered to its able Editor for his labours in this field.*

ABDY.

Anne, granddaughter of Alexander Napper, a descendant of Alexander Earl of Lennox, married in 1590, Philip Abdy.

Philip Abdy=Anne Napper.

Philip Abdy.

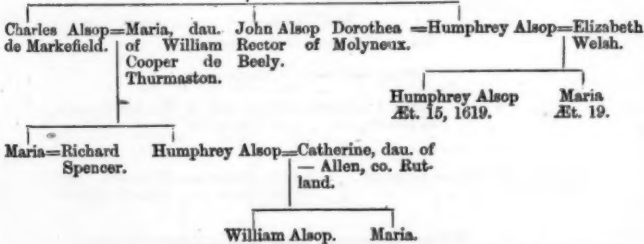
Henry Abdy.

Harl. MS. 2109.

ALSOP.

Humphrey Alsop, Steward to Edward, last Duke of Buckingham.

William Alsop=Isabella, dau. of John Warner de Markefield, co. Leicester.



* It is intended to publish in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," the Heralds' Visitations of Derbyshire, and other pedigrees and early genealogical notes. This it is hoped will be found a valuable and useful feature in its contents. [ED. RELIQ.]

AUDLEY.

Thomas Audley, of Ashbourne, illegitimate son of Lord Audley.

William Audley=....., dau. of — Clarke,
of Welborne, of Welborne.
co. Lincoln.

Elizabeth, dau.=Thomas Audley, of Hagg, Esq.
of Warren, co.
Notts.

William Audley=Ellyn, dau. Christopher Audley=Catherine, Thomas. George,
and heiress of Boston, 1562. d. of John a priest.
of Alex. Lane.
Honge, of Thomas Audley.
Honge. Anthony. Thomas.
Ellen. Agnes.

BAGSHAW.

James Bagshawe, of Bradfield, co. York.

William Bagshawe.

James Bagshawe, of Milnhouse Dale, Grace=Thomas Kyrke, of Mary. Sarah.
Derbyshire. Martinside, A.D. 1630.

BALL.

Henry Ball, of Derbyshire.

Ralph Ball, of Porham, co. Suffolk.

Robert Ball=Margaret, dau. of Robt. Brooke.

Francis. Margaret. Elizabeth.

ARMS.—*Argent, a lion passant sable.*

BATEMAN.

Robert Bateman, of Hartington.

William Bateman, of Hartington.

Richard Bateman=Ellyn, dau. of William Topleys,
of Hartington. of Tissington.

Anthony Bateman=Elizabeth.
of London.

Robert Bateman=Elizabeth, dau. of
Chamberlain of John Wegstrow.
London.

William Bateman,
of London, Mer-
chant, 1633.

Christina=Richard Bateman,
da. of Sir Eldest son.
W. Stone,
of London,
Knt.

BOUTH.

John Bouth=....., dau. of
of Chisworth, — Stafford.
co. Derby.

John Bouth, of Chisworth. Thomas.

Henry Bouth=Joan, dau. of — Tymperley,
of Chisworth, of Chisworth.

Thomas Bouth=Ellyn, dau. of Bartholl Wood,
of Chisworth, of Arncroft, co. Derby. Ralph.
Gent.

Nicholas Bouth=Johanna, dau. of Nicholas Reddish,
of Fawley Court, co. Berks, Gent. Henry.
co. Berks, Gent. Robert.
Elizabeth.

Thomas Bouth=Anne, dau. of Jacob Woodford,
of Fawley Court, Esq., of Burnham, co. Bucks.
1623.

Thomas. Nicholas.

ARMS.—Bouth impaling Reddish.

BOUTH—*Argent*, three boars'-heads erased *sable*, a mullet for difference.

REDDISH—*Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, collared *or*.

BOUTH.

Robert Bouth, of Sallowferry, co. Derby, Esq.

Roger Bouth=Margaret. John Bouth. O. S. P.

John Bouth, of Sallowferry,=....., dau. and co-heiress
Groom Porter to Queen of Thomas Fawsby, of
Elizabeth. Reading. Roger.
Charles.
O. S. P.

Charles Bouth=Annie, dau. of Robert Woodcock,
of Barkham, of Shinningfield, co. Wilts, Esq.
co. Berks, Esq.

Francis Bouth, of Reading.

ARMS.—*Argent*, a barrel *proper*, between three boars'-heads erased *sable*.

BARDOLF.

William Bardolf=Joan, dau. of — Edwards,
of Blithford, of y^e Peake.
co. Stafford, de-
scended from
Derbyshire.

Simon Bardolf, of London,
Merchant Tailor.

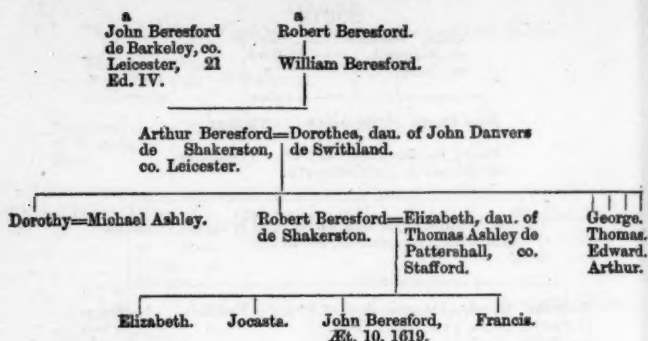
BERESFORD.

John Beresford de Derby=Margaret, dau. of John Fowler,
married 21 Edward IV.

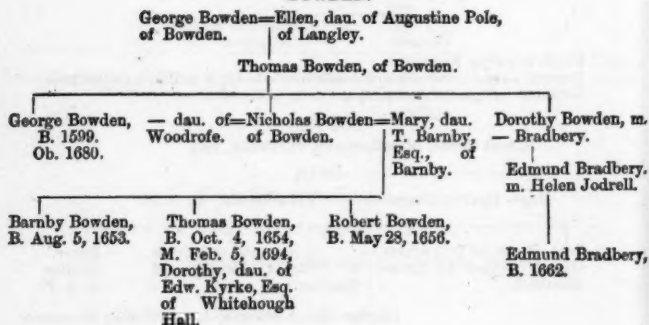
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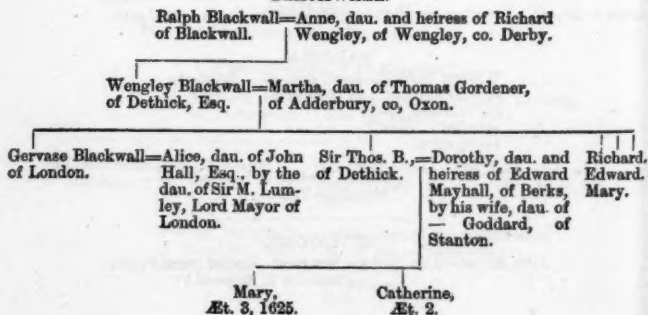
DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.



BOWDEN.



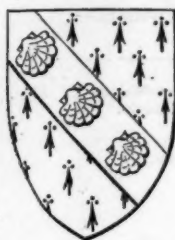
BLACKWALL.



ARMS.—WENGLEY—*Ermine*, on a bend *gules*, three escallop shells *or*.

MAYHALL—Barry of six, *or* and *sable*; a canton *ermine*.

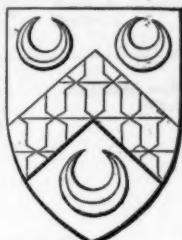
GODDARD—*Gules*, a chevron *vair* between three crescents *azure*.



Wengley, of Wengley.



Mayhall.



Goddard, of Stanton.

BRADBERY, OR BRADBURY.

Robert Bradbery=....., dau. of —
of Ollersett, co. Dampowne.
Derby.

Edmund Bradbery,
m. Dorothy, dau.
of Thomas Bowden,
of Bowden.

Edmund=Helen.
Edmund, b. 1662,
Dec. 11th.

Margaret, dau. and heiress=William Bradbery,
of Rookhill. of Braughing,
Herts.

Robert Bradbery
of Braughing.

Sir Thos. Bradbery=Widow of Thomas
Knt. Lord Mayor Bodley,
of London. ob. 1623.

William Bradbery.

ARMS.—BRADBURY—*Sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three buckles *argent*.

ROOKHILL—*Argent*, a chevron between three chess rooks *sable*.



Bradbery, of Ollersett.



Rookhill.

DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

BRADSHAWE.

William Bradshawe, of Derby.

....., dau. of — Hall=William Bradshawe, of Derby.
of the Peak.William Bradshawe=Anne, dau. of — Whinn Yates,
of Derby. of Chellaston.William Bradshawe,
of Derby.Anthony Bradshawe=Judith, dau. of Walter
of London, Gold- Audley, co. Lincoln.
smith, 1633.

John.

William Bradshawe,
et. 14, 1633.

BROWNLOWE.

Christopher Brownlowe=Dau. and heiress of — Lee,
of Derbyshire. of Haughton Castle, co.
Notts.John Brownlowe=Jane, dau. of — Botheway, by his
of High Holborn, wife, dau. of Sir John Zouch.
co. Middlesex.Richard Brownlowe=Catherine, dau. of John Page,
of Kirkley Under- of Wembley, co. Middlesex.
wood, co. Lincoln,
Esq., Prothonotary
in the Court of
Common Pleas.ARMS.—BROWNLOW—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, eight martlets *sable*; 2nd and 3rd,
argent, a fesse between two leopards' faces in chief and a cres-
cent in base *sable*. CREST.—On a cap of maintenance *gules*,
a greyhound *or*, collared *gules*.PAGE—*Gules*, a chevron between three martlets *argent*.

Brownlow.



Page.

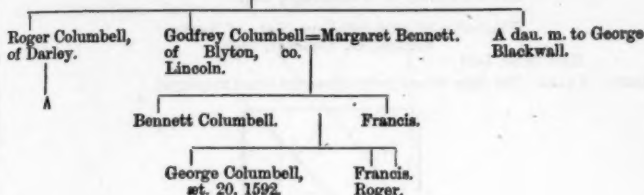
BOTHOM.

John Bothom=Alicia Wolowe de Wolowe,
of Glossopdale, co. Derby.

Grace Jackson=Hugh Bothom=Margaret Barret.

COLUMBELL.

Dau. of Roger Ffoljambe=Henry Columbelle=Widow of George Brooke.
of Darley.



CROOKER.

William Crooker=Madwynan, dau. of Ralph
of Twyford, Derbyshire, 22 Edward III.
Burton, of Tutbury.

His grand-daughter and eventual heiress married Francis Beaumont,
of Barrow, Derbyshire.

DARLEY.

Nicholas Darley=
Lord of Darley.

Robert Darley.

Amicia, dau. of Henry=Andrew Darley.
Ednesford, of Derbyshire.

Hugh Darley=Julia, dau. of Roger de
Lord of Darley. Bukminster.
— Henry III.

FERNE.

Thomas Fferne=

William Fferne=Johanna, dau. of Adam Beresford,
of Fenny Bentley.

John Fferne=Phillis, dau. of R. Mylward,
of Perwyth, Derbyshire. of Elton.

Thomas Fferne,
of Greeme.

William Fferne=Anne, dau. of
of Temple Belwood, co. Lincoln, 1583. Robert Shee-field.

Anne=Josh. Fitzherbert,
of Somershall.

John Fferne, of Heakworth, co. Stafford, m. Anne, dau. of Roger Jackson, of Ashbourne.

John Fferne, son and heir,
living 1583.

KYRKE.

Edward Kyrke de Whitehough, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Edward Kyrke, of Whitehough, Esq.

Elizabeth=Richard Salisbury, Knt., of Newton
Burland, co. Leicester, 1450.*Harl. MSS. 1431.*ARMS.—KYRKE—Per fesse *or* and *gules*, a lozenge counterchanged.

Kyrke, of Whitehough.

JONES.

William Thame, of Leicester.

Elizabeth=Richard Jones, Rector of Melbourne.

LANGFORD.

Sir John Langford, of Langford.

Alice, dau. of Sir=Sir Nicholas Langford,
Edward Butler. ob. 30 Edward III.Sir Nicholas Langford=Alice, dau. and coheiress of
ob. 13 Richard II. Sir Roger Dayncourt.Sir Nicholas Langford=Margaret, dau. and heiress of
ob. 3 Henry IV. Sir John Appleby, Knt.

Henry Langford.	Sir Nicholas Langford=Jane, dau. of Sir ob. 3 Henry V. Lawrence Warren, of Poynton.	Gervase Langford. Nicholas Langford.
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Sir Nicholas Langford, O. S. P.	Sir Roger Langford=Mary, dau. of Sir ob. 6 Henry VI. J. Melton.
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Thomas Langford=Elizabeth, dau. of Sir of Mannyfield in Thomas Lowe, of Sherwood. Staffordshire.	George Langford.
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Roger Langford=....., dau. of Thomas Bradshawe.	Thomas Langford=....., dau. of Comyn, of Sutton, living of Notts. 1569.
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^b
Abraham.

^b
Godfrey Langford.

^b
Edmund Langford.

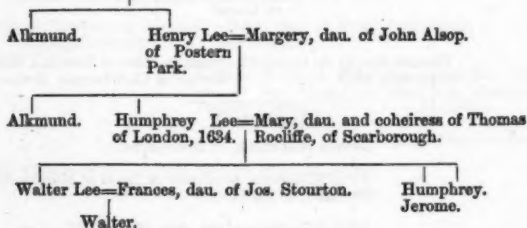
ARMS.—LANGFORD—Barry of six, or and gules, a bend argent.



Langford, of Langford.

LEE.

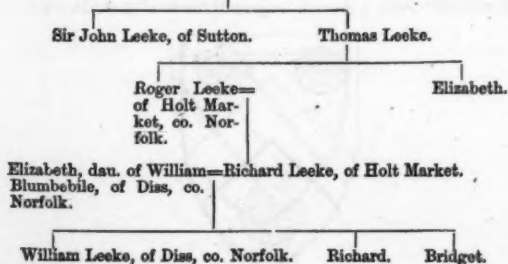
William Lee, of Postern Park, co. Derby.



"The fee paid back again 8 May, 1633, and no proof made of arms."

LEEKE.

John Leeke=Elizabeth, dau. of
of Sutton, Sir John Savage.
co. Derby.



DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

MAN.

John Man, of ye Peake.

John Man=....., dau. of — Sutton.
of ye Peake.Richard Man=....., dau. of John Pore,
of Bolingbroke. | of Sutton, co. Lincoln. Robert.John Man=Margaret, dau. of Wm. Dobbyn,
of Boling- of Codnor.
broke.

John Man, of Bolingbroke.

MUNDY.

Mundy de Merton=
co. Derby.

Mundy de Merton, filius junior.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Dowse=Robert Mundy de Bagshott,
de Collingbourne. co Berks, Armiger.Thomas Mundy=Anne, dau. and coheiress of
de civitate — Ingram, of Earls court.
Oxon. filius
et hoeres.Thomas Mundy de Bagshott=Susanna, dau. of Rowland Hill,
superstes, 1623. Rector of Shawbourne, Berks.

MILBOURNE.

George Milbourne, of Derbyshire.

John Milbourne, purchaser of lands at Markes, and
Dunmow, in Essex.John Milbourne=Joan, dau. of — Slade,
of Staffordshire.

Philip. Anne. Elizabeth. Mary Eleanor.

Alice, dau. of=Robert Milbourne, James Milbourne.
— Bragg. of Markes.ARMS.—MILBOURNE—*Gules, a chevron between three escallop shells, argent.*

Milbourne.

NEEDAM.

John Nedam, of Nedam, co. Derby.

Christopher Nedam.

Joseph Nedam, of Chisleft, = Alice.
Kent.

John Nedam, co. Herts.

Thomas Needham, of Needham.

William Needham, of Cranage,
co. Chester.Thomas Needham = Maud, dau. of Roger Mellure,
temp. Edw. III. of Thrusett.

From whom the Earls of Killarney.

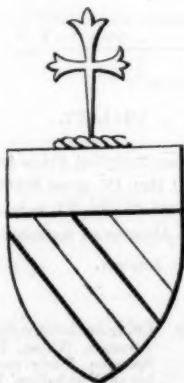
NEWBOLD.

John Newbold, of Newbold in Chesterfield = Johanna.

William Newbold, of Newbold = Elizabeth Hitch.

Richard Newbold, of Newbold = Mary, dau. of Ralph Rotherham,
ob. April 30, 1620. of Newbold.William Newbold, of London = Elizabeth, dau. of
one of the Clerks of the Aug. Garland, of
Poultry Counter. London.

Augustine Newbold.

ARMS.—NEWBOLD—*Azure*, a chief and two bendlets, *argent*.CREST.—A cross patonce fitchée, *azure*.

Newbold.

PILKINGTON.

Margaret, dau. of John Babington—Edmund Pilkington=....., dau. of Hugh
of Dethick. 1st wife. de Stanton, co. Willoughby.
Derby. 2nd wife.

Edmund Pilkington=Catherine, dau. of Wm. Bassett, Robert Pilkington.
de Stanton. of Blore.

George Pilkington de Stanton=Maria, dau. of Richard Jerome Pilkington.
Gibson. Hen. VIII.

George Pilkington=Franciscen. Edward Pilkington=Mildred, dau. and heiress of
de Barston. de Stanton. Walter Morgan, of Low-
Leighton, co. Essex.

George Pilkington, Maria=Armstrong.
1619.

Luke Pilkington=Barbara, dau. Thomas Pilkington. Maria=Andrew de Gotham,
of Adam Mat- co. Notts.
thew.

Edward Pilkington, set. 7, 1619.

PRESCOTT.

John Prescott, of Derby=Elizabeth Sibthorp.

William Prescott.

SMALLEY.

Robertus Smalley de Alvaston com Derby cui Abbas de la Vale dedit Man de Alvas-
ton et Margerie uxoris ejus A°. 1 Hen. IV. et cui Rob^{us}. de Hampton dedit 10 Hen.
V. condedit testamento 1 Sept. 1444, 22 Hen. VI. in quo legavit coll: suum q°. habuit
de liberone Hen. IV. ecclesie de Alvaston ad sustentationem suam.

Robert Smalley, Armiger.

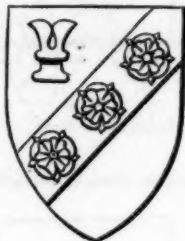
John Smalley.

Robert Smalley. Cui frater confirmavit jus suum cum terris suis de
Alvaston, Bulton, Thurlaston, Baro Undeaden,
Spondon, Derby parva, Eyton, Breydsale, Smal-
ley et Kirkhallam, 1 R. III. Et cui pater John
dedit ejusdem terras 20 Ed. IV.

^s
Anthony Smalley de Thorpe Arnold—Eleanor.
co. Leicester.

George Smalley de Stonely Maria, m. — Sleigh.. John Smalley de Thorpe Arnold.
co. Leicester.

ARMS.—SMALLEY, or SMALLE—*Sable*, in chief a chess rook, *argent*; on a bend, *argent*, three roses, *gules*.



Smalley.

STRELLY.

Nicholas Strelly, 3rd son of | Strelly, co. Derby.

Robert Strelly—Johanna, widow of Nicholas Rowell,
of West Lang- co. Oxon.
ton, co. Leic.

Nicholas Strelly—Catharine Fransam.
of West Lang-
ton.

Elias Strelly, set. 40, 1619.

SLEIGH.

Hugh Sleigh, of Pillesbury, co. Derby.

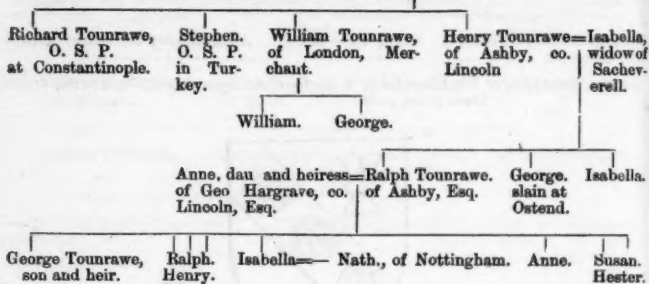
||
Ralph Sleigh.

Edmund Sleigh—Mary, dau. of Thos. Bainbrigge. Richard Sleigh—Alice, dau. of
of Derby. Thos. Sanders.

Edward Sleigh—Elizabeth, dau. of
of London, Daniel Winch.
Mercer, 1634.

TOUNRAWWE.

William Townrawe, of Alton, co. Derby=Margaret.



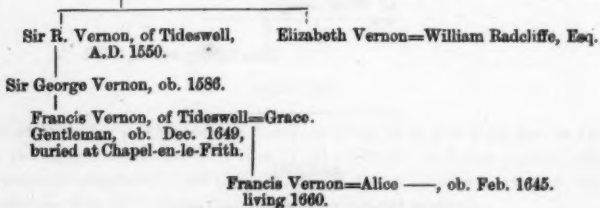
ARMS.—TOUNRAWWE, or TOWNDRAW—Gules, a cross of St. George *argent*, between four plates.



Towndraw.

VERNON.

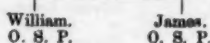
Sir Richard Vernon, of Hazlebach, 2nd son of Sir W. Vernon, of Haddon.



WELBECK.

Richard Welbeck, of Ashbourne.

William Welbeck, Alderman of London, 9 Henry VII.



"The heiress married a Salford, and the heiress of Salford married Wm. Pyrton, of Little Bentley, co. Essex."

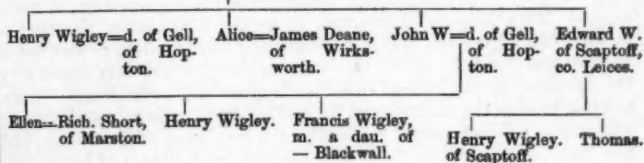
ARMS.—WELBECK—....., on a chevron *gules*, between three lozenges *sable*, three martlets *or*.



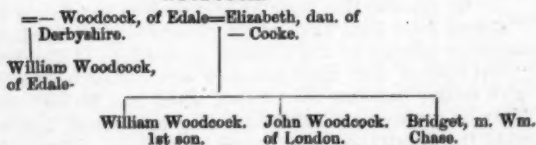
Welbeck, of Ashbourne.

WIGLEY.

Henry Wigley, of Wirksworth.



WOODCOCK.



The following names of Derbyshire families which are not included in the preceding Pedigrees, occur in the Harleian MSS. :—Sampson, 1139 ; Dillon, 1193 ; Horton, 1424 ; Savage, 2119 ; Harper, 1163 ; Bayley, Fanshaw, 1541 ; Gernon, 1534 ; Glossop, 1189 ; Middleton, 1548 ; Wheatley, 1531 ; Selioke, 1546 ; Walker, 1548 ; Kendall, 1180 ; Doughtie, Gregory, Parker, 1190 ; Castlyn, Fitell, 1096 ; Milward, Parker, Sanders, 5533 ; Fullwood, 1551 ; Rolston, Sherbrooke, 1555 ; Atherley, Brooke, 1077.

The Eaves, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

ROBERT BAYNBRIGE, PRISONER IN THE TOWER.

BY THE REV. J. H. BAINBRIGGE.

THE visitor to the Tower of London may observe, amongst many other interesting inscriptions now on the walls of the State Prison Room of the Beauchamp Tower, the figure of a man kneeling, carved on the wall on the right hand of the fire-place; underneath which are the words—VINCET QVI PATITVR RO. BAYNBRIGE. (*Shown on Plate I.*)

Who then was the person to whom this refers?

In the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIII. page 68, the inscription is described, and the name given as "Roy Baynbrige," 1586. Though there seems to have been a letter after *ro* in the inscription, it is now so indistinct that it cannot be made out. In a Guide Book to the Tower, by W. R. Dick, it is stated that this inscription probably belonged to one of the members of the House of Commons; of whom we read as having (during the year 1586), offended Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, upon which grounds he was committed to the Tower, and imprisoned during Her Majesty's pleasure.

If we turn to history, we find that in the year 1586 Parliament was engaged in the important measures of passing sentence of death against Mary Queen of Scots, and in voting supplies for the Queen. It was then adjourned, and in the following year a measure for Church Reform was brought in by the Puritan party, which was opposed by the Speaker, on the ground that Her Majesty had forbidden the House to meddle with the matter, and he refused to allow it to be discussed: whereupon a debate arose respecting the privileges of the House, and the right of discussion; but this was also stopped; and in the end, Mr. Cope, Mr. Lewkenor, Mr. Hurlston, and Mr. Bainbrigg, were committed to the Tower.* This took place on the 2nd of March, 1587, [which may be accounted in the year 1586 in the Old Style.]

Hume remarks that these questions which were raised in Parliament "contain some faint dawn of the present English constitution, though suddenly eclipsed by the arbitrary government of Elizabeth," and that "it is evident that these members were committed for intermeddling with matter touching the Church, which Her Majesty had inhibited." They do not seem to have been long imprisoned, but were detained until the Queen thought fit to release them.

Pursuing our inquiry, we find in the list of Members of Parliament for the Town of Derby, the name of Robert Baynbrigge as returned to Parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1571), and again in the 28th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1586). This then seems to be the individual who was imprisoned in the Tower. Having now traced him to Derby, we learn that others of the same name and family held important positions there. In 1563, William Baynbrigge was Member for the Borough; in 1575, William Bembrigge was Bailiff. It was one of these who, it seems, in 1562 was possessed of the Convent of Domini-

* D'Ewes' Journal, p. 410, 411.

can or Black Friars, in Friar Gate.* This stood in the Parish of St. Werburgh, and it so happens that the names of children of "Mr. Robert Baynbrigg" are found in the Parish Registers as baptized and buried between the years 1579 and 1585. Here then was a person of virtually the same name as the Member of Parliament, though the spelling varies even in the Register, residing in Derby, and of a family that apparently held a good position there.

We next find it related in the *History of Derbyshire*,† that in 1582 Robert Bainbrigg bought Calke Abbey of Richard Wensley. This introduces a new phase in the narrative, for it is not so easy to identify Robert of Calke with the Member for Derby, and hero of the Tower; but we shall see reason for believing that they were the same. Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire*, has confounded Robert Bainbrigg, of Calke, with Robert Bainbrigg, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, but they were evidently different persons. In Simpson's *History of Derby* is given a list of contributions for the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada, in 1588, amongst which is "Robert Baynebridge, of Calken, gen., £25." This patriotic act was perfectly in character with the independence of the Member of Parliament, and if he was not long in duration he might have returned to his home at this period. In the Lansdowne MSS. No. 85, there is a letter from Robert Bainbrigg, dated 20 Oct. 1597, at Holborn Bars, to a Mr. Hixon, thanking him for a service done to Lord Huntingdon. There is another letter from Robert Bainbrigg, evidently the same person, dated at Calke 13 June, 1603, and addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury, requesting him to use his influence in order that Queen Anne, Consort of James I. might be prevailed upon to pay a State visit to the Earl of Huntingdon at his castle at Ashby. Ten years afterwards, in 1613, the Will of Robert Bainbrigg, of Calke, was proved in London: in it he desires to be buried at Calke; he mentions his wife Elizabeth, and sons Robert, John, and George. And here one fact deserves particular notice, that amongst other bequests, he gives to his son John his "amnesty." In this last word we seem to discover the key to his history; for what could this "amnesty" be if not a Royal pardon, which he might have received on being liberated from the Tower?

Thus we have almost completely identified Robert Bainbrigg, of Calke Abbey, with the prisoner in the Tower, and though his subsequent history does not seem to imply that he had ever been under the cloud of Royal displeasure, and there may be some difficulty in establishing his connection with the town of Derby, yet there appears to be sufficient ground upon which to build this theory. Perhaps the records of the Borough might throw some light on this history; and this slight sketch is given in the hopes that some one may be able to add further information respecting an individual who may be classed among Derbyshire Worthies, since he stood forward as the vindicator of the liberty of the subject, and suffered for the cause of civil and religious freedom, the progress of which has fully exemplified his motto—*Vincet qui patitur*.

* Glover's Hist. of Derbyshire, vol 2, p. 485.

† See Glover, vol. 2, p. 214, *sub voce* Calke.

A MEMORY OF DEPARTED CONTRIBUTORS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

DEATH has indeed been busy of late amongst the contributors to the pages of the "RELIQUARY." In less than three months no less than four among the list of its contributors have been called away from their useful labours, and have laid down the pen which gained them mortal fame, to take up the cross of everlasting life. It has already been my melancholy duty to record, since the commencement of the "RELIQUARY," the deaths of some of its, and my own, oldest and most valued friends; but it has not, until now, been my sad lot to record so many deaths as occurring in so short a space of time as this. From the twentieth day of March to the thirty-first day of May is a short, a very short period of time to compass the deaths of four such valued, such gifted, and such inestimable literary friends as Frederick William Fairholt, Charles Henry Cooper, Lord Vernon, and the Reverend James Morewood Gresley—names familiarly known to every reader of the "RELIQUARY," but which can never again appear in its pages except as "of the past, but not forgotten." *Forgotten*, they can never be! Their works and their writings will give them a lasting and an honourable fame, and the memory of each, which I now purpose giving in the order of their being called away, will keep the story of their lives fresh in the hearts of the readers of these pages, which each has from time to time enriched with his writings:—

CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

Charles Henry Cooper, who died at Cambridge on the 21st of March, 1866, was born at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, on the 20th of March, 1808, and had therefore attained his 58th birthday only on the day preceding his death. He was eldest son of Mr. Basil Henry Cooper, solicitor, of that town, by his wife Harriet, daughter of Mr. Charles Shoppee, of Uxbridge. Mr. Basil Henry Cooper, was a man of excellent taste and of high attainments, and possessed an excellent and well selected library of books. From these his son, the subject of this notice, who from his earliest years evinced a love for books, and was studiously inclined, received his first incentive to historical and antiquarian investigation. At the age of seven years young Cooper was sent to school to a Mr. Cannon, of Reading, and with him he remained until he was fourteen years old. In 1826 he went to Cambridge, and at once settled diligently to his studies of the law, in which he soon made considerable proficiency.

In 1834, Mr. Cooper married Jane, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Prickwillow, in the Isle of Ely. By this lady, who survives her husband, Mr. Cooper had issue four sons and four daughters, of whom only three are now living. These are Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., of London; Mr. John William Cooper, LL.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and Miss Harriet Elizabeth Cooper. Two years after

his marriage, viz., in 1836, Mr. Cooper was elected to the important and responsible office of Coroner of the Borough of Cambridge, which office he held till his appointment as Town Clerk, in 1849. In 1840 he was admitted a Solicitor, and his knowledge of law was so extensive, his judgment so sound, and his oratorical powers so great, that he was engaged in most of the important cases which came on for hearing in connection with the borough. One of the important cases in which he was engaged was that of the Cambridge Arbitration in 1855, which resulted in the preparing and passing of the Award Act of 1856. For the part Mr. Cooper took in this matter, and for the learning and legal acumen he displayed, he received a high compliment from the late Judge, Sir John Patteson.

In the year 1849 Mr. Cooper was appointed Town Clerk of Cambridge, which office he held with the utmost credit to himself and advantage to the borough, to the time of his death.

On the 6th of February, 1851, Mr. Cooper was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and he belonged also to several other learned bodies. He took a prominent part in the formation of the "Cambridge Philo-Union Literary Society," of which he was one of the most zealous promoters; and to his noble exertions also is mainly to be traced the founding and establishment of the Cambridge Free Library. Indeed there was not one good work commenced in the town, or one scheme for its improvement, but found Mr. Cooper if not its actual originator, invariably a warm, earnest, and industrious supporter.

As a patient, careful, and painstaking writer, Charles Henry Cooper takes rank amongst the highest in the walks of antiquarian literature, and his various publications will always be looked upon with great satisfaction. His first publication was, it appears, "A New Guide to the University and Town of Cambridge," which was issued, without his name appearing as its author, in 1831. He next, in 1842, published the first volume of his excellent work, the "Annals of Cambridge"—a work which contains a vast amount of information on every matter connected with the town and the university, from the earliest times downwards, arranged chronologically. Of this work, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th volumes were published respectively in 1843, 1845, and 1852.

Mr. Cooper's next great work, was the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses"—written conjointly by himself and his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper—the first volume of which appeared in 1858, and the second volume was issued in 1861. This work, which it will be naturally understood is of a similar character to Anthony à Wood's "Athenæ Oxoniensis," contains full and ample memoirs of all the many worthies who, from the year 1500 downwards, have received their education at the University of Cambridge. These memoirs are, like Wood's, arranged in chronological order. The third volume of this valuable work was not completed at the time of the death of Mr. Cooper, but it is understood that Mr. Thompson Cooper, who has laboured so zealously at the work so far, and who is eminently qualified for the task, will continue, and complete it.

In 1858 Mr. Cooper issued the first, and in 1866 the concluding volume of his "Memorials of Cambridge"—a work of deep research, and of exceeding interest.

These, however, form but a tithe of Mr. Cooper's writings. To the "RELIQUARY," to the "Gentleman's Magazine," to "Notes and Queries," and to the Proceedings of the different Societies of which he was a member, he was a frequent and most valued contributor. To the joint pens of himself and his eldest son, the readers of the "RELIQUARY" are indebted for the notice—the first ever given to the world—of Immanuel Halton, the Astronomer,* and also for interesting information concerning the Rev. John Scargill and Shoreland Adams.

Mr. Cooper has left behind him a large and valuable library, rich in historical, genealogical, bibliographical, and other works, and an immense collection of notes, culled from every possible source, illustrative of the lives of all the eminent natives of Great Britain, which are all that can be desired for the formation of that much-needed work, a "Biographia Britannica."

Of Charles Henry Cooper's general character, of his attainments, and of the high estimation in which he was held, his friend Mr. John E. B. Mayor, of St. John's College, Cambridge, thus writes, and I prefer—so sweetly, so excellently, and so well has he expressed the feeling of all who knew him—giving his own words as they are, to writing a single line of my own in addition. Mr. Mayor thus writes:—"When our fellow-townsmen, of all parties, are lamenting the death of the town's chief ornament, you will perhaps allow one, who for thirteen years maintained an unbroken literary intercourse with him, to say a word respecting the greatness of our loss.

All who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Cooper, must have admired his intelligence, his ready memory, his rare familiarity with English history, topography, and biography, his wide range of reading, his large and statesmanlike view of persons and events. No one could see that clear eye and open brow without feeling that he was in the presence of no common man. But his intellectual endowments were Mr. Cooper's least merit. I have never known a man of letters more single-minded and unselfish; himself scrupulous even to excess in confessing the smallest obligation, always ready to communicate to others, he was indifferent whether his services were acknowledged or merely used; the best years of his life were devoted to investigating our academic history, though few of those for whom he toiled appreciated his work, and many ignorantly regarded him as an enemy; they might have learnt that he loved to identify himself with the University, rejoicing when he could add a new name to *our* list of worthies; the clergy know that no layman in Cambridge was more ready to support the national Church.

"He might have taken for his motto Chaucer's description of the scholar—

"And gladly would he learn, and gladly teach."

For he was far too genuine a student to fret under criticism, as I, to him in antiquarian studies but a tiro, proved day by day through long years. His judgments were uniformly gentle; patient and thorough

in collecting and sifting evidence, he was judicial in the candour of his summing up. Compare his account of Cranmer with those given by writers far less conversant with the facts, Hallam and Macaulay; I well remember his saying that he began with a strong prejudice against the archbishop, which melted away under the light of testimony.

"The void which Mr. Cooper has left behind him cannot be filled. Cambridge never had, nor will have, a town clerk so entirely master of its archives, or more devoted to its interests; no town in England has three such records to boast as the *Memorials of Cambridge*, *Annals of Cambridge*, and *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The last two are unfinished, and who shall bend the bow of Ulysses? Others may bring more exact scholarship to the task; but the terseness, the fairness, the legal acumen, the steady industry, the quickness, the sure memory of the original author, who can rival? Compared with Wood, Baker, and Cole, he comes nearest to Baker. The prejudices so winning in Wood, so childish in Cole, warped Mr. Cooper's judgment as much as that of the nonjuring 'Collegii Divi Johannis socius ejectus'; most works of research published during the past fifteen years, have been largely indebted to Mr. Cooper, as Kennett, Strype, Hearne, and their compeers, owe half their reputation to Baker. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Notes and Queries*, the London and Cambridge Antiquarian Societies, and other serials and institutions, have lost their most assiduous and valued contributor. *Alma Mater* has lost one who did her work, under great discouragement, better than any of her sons could have done it. The university library has lost its most constant student, to whom it owes many gifts, and countless suggestions for the improvement of its catalogues and the supply of its wants. We have all lost perhaps the most perfect example of unflagging diligence which Cambridge has seen during this century. One need not be a prophet to foretell that two hundred years hence Mr. Cooper's works will be more often cited than any other Cambridge books of our time."

There is, I am delighted to add, a scheme on foot for placing a lasting memorial—a bust I believe—of Mr. Cooper, in the Guild Hall of Cambridge, and in reference to this laudable scheme, I cannot forego concluding my present imperfect notice by printing the following excellent letter, which has been addressed to the Mayor of that borough, Swann Hurrell, Esq., by Mr. John E. B. Mayor. It is as follows:—"You ask me to state our reasons for showing respect to the late town-clerk by placing his bust in the guildhall.

"Eighty-nine years ago, William Cole, of Milton muttered to himself, 'Whoever undertakes this drudgery of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* must be contented with no prospect of credit. However, it is death to think of leaving it off.' Piqued by the 'coolness and indifference' of authorities here, he relegated his MSS. to the British Museum. Somehow posterity is less unjust than martyrs of science, smarting under neglect, forebode. In no pursuit probably could Cole have earned from scholars a larger meed of gratitude. Indeed he never felt the stroke of that fate which dogs university antiquaries—Baker ejected, Wood prosecuted, Hearne locked out of his Bodleian. In one

point Mr. Cooper surpast these, and nearly all academic historians ; if they were thwarted in the prosecution of their design, its very conception was in him magnanimous. International law, as between 'town' and 'gown,' is yet in its infancy. Our Cambridge phrase looks harmless, but there is a sting in its alliteration. From the 'Public-School-boy' to the German student, whose Hebrew bigotry scents a 'Philistine' in each peaceful burgher, we sons of the Muses have for ages waged war upon our frontier. 'Sweeter manners' will not start up at a jerk ; but peace-offerings such as the Working Men's College on one part, and on the other Mr. Cooper's *Annals*, *Memorials* and *Athenæ*, will lay the ghost of the ancient feud.

"Antipathies it cost him nothing to forswear ; for his nature was gentle, and refined in the fire of a lofty enthusiasm. The same discipline made him dead to the baits of avarice and vainglory. From lust of gain, snare of his profession, he was free as a babe ; if, as philosophers teach, architects of their own fortunes are naturally more griping than inheritors of wealth, just as poets love their poems, parents their sons, assuredly with him fortune was no pet child. Others might stint their learning by a scale nicely graduated to the market of material profit ; his maxim was 'Buy the truth and sell it not ;' the journals and societies for which he wrote were such as live on alms ; frequenters of the university library might mistake him for some golden professor ; his private store of books may vie with almost any in Cambridge. It is the doom of those who move with the orderly stubbornness of Nature, that they pass unheeded through life ; we no more thank them for their pains, than we thank the sun for shining ; but their departure reveals our debt. Here, for the moment, Mr. Cooper's fame is in our keeping ; for he scorned the arts by which bubble reputations are blown, and we may drive his example home while yet fresh in every recollection.

"He has himself, with modest frankness, set forth his title to a hearing : 'we trust that it may be considered that we have diligently used all available sources of information, and performed our task without regard to personal or party considerations.'

"St. Augustine says 'God is patient, because eternal ;' and certainly, if man's work is to defy the tooth of Time, it must be cemented with that divine virtue. 'Without haste, without rest,' Mr. Cooper was astir from early morning to late night, each duty, as it arose, playing smoothly in its place ; the fever of an election or a trial left his brain unclouded for his paramount concern. It was a fatal symptom when, the last time I saw him, he had ceased to read with pleasure ; yet the old spell was too strong, and he read on, with a weariness foreign to him and sad. The speed with which he rifled documents was startling ; the driest catalogue had its charm, supplying links in important chains of reasoning ; too wary to be entrapt, he could pardon many blunders in authors who brought new materials to light. We go to Germany for patterns of such obstinate industry ; but his wisdom was homespun. Throughout the country all lovers of our history mourn his loss as irreparable ; many have confest to me that they never sought him at a pinch without prompt relief, beyond

their hopes. In my own wandering of seventeen years through the deserts of English biography, I have encountered no guide, even in tradition, alike seasoned to the march. A glance at the citations in the *Athenæ* will go far to make my assertion good; and if any passage remained unverified, it was only because the book was neither in the Cambridge library nor British Museum. How many readers appear, even as flitting guests, in two such collections? He was an inmate of the one, and through his son had command of the other.

"But unaided energy was not enough; a lawyer and a politician, aged fifty-eight at his death, he gleaned so wide a field only by dexterous use of largest means of communication. 'A king has long hands.' The railway and penny post, the numerous publishing societies born of late years, the Master of the Rolls with his calendars of state papers, the royal prerogative of levying tribute upon his fellow-workers—all these were necessary conditions of Mr. Cooper's success. Even sluggish correspondents—I can vouch for one—to him paid ready allegiance; and no wonder, for you gained more from his questions than you could return. Thus he became, as it were, an ocean of biographical lore, all rills and rivers falling into him by a natural gravitation. What was news to him, was no stale news; and we were sure of one reader, who would turn our discoveries to lasting account.

"His style reflects at once his calling and artless honesty of soul; grave and considerate as a statute, save where surprised into a smile by some quaint extract, or rising in homage to some kingly spirit, it might serve for a model of lucid closeness; inquirers feel safe with a judge who has a single eye for truth, and gives sentence according to the evidence. The nicer graces of composition he did not affect, yet had a native relish for high thoughts set in eloquent words, which subtler critics might envy. If a classic is one who holds an enduring place in letters, if Ducange and Fabricius, Kennet and Strype are classics, then is Mr. Cooper a classic. His works are cramped by no provincial or sectarian feebleness, but dare the open brunt of censure; the blemishes are *errata*, to be brushed off with a touch, the stuff and sturdy fabric will wear. They who would form a library of our literary history, must begin by setting his *Athenæ* side by side with Wood, Tanner, and Nichols.

"Yet, catholic as his affections were, the local patriot was not lost in the student; his labours all clustered round his home, and link his name indissolubly with Cambridge. Rooted as a contemporary in its past, he drew its horoscope for his own generation with the unerring forecast of experience: the guildhall, free library, All Saints' church, Addenbrooke's hospital, the market square, debating society, town finances, Sir John Patteson's award—every land-mark of progress that dots our streets, institutions or relations—attest his sagacity and public spirit. Advocate or judge, he tempered Law's sharp edge with Mercy, and made Discord herself the handmaid of Peace. Years ago he advanced to a defeated adversary the sum in dispute, to be repaid at leisure. 'I knew,' my informant says, 'he would take no interest. So I sent with the money a brace of pheasants, and he was greatly pleased.' During his last illness, as I learn from lips once prejudiced

against him, he loosened the usurer's gripe upon a workman, bowed down with weakness and undeserved calamity.

"Centuries hence, when the improvements of to-day are outworn, strangers, grateful for his researches, will inquire what we, his neighbours, thought of one who lived so entirely for learning and for us. No site for his monument like the scene of his official duties, the centre of our municipal system. The guildhall, bare of art, entreats to be clothed, on any colorable pretext, with forms of beauty and of power; and what head may challenge a 'civic crown,' if not his who 'rescued' so many 'fellow-citizens' from oblivion?

"A personal memorial is not only more human and friendly than any other, but more characteristic also. All biographers strive to seize and render to the life their heroes' outward signature; and Mr. Cooper feasted on portraits with keen appetite, his learned gaze opening the riddle of each battered lineament. If few eyes in Cambridge are piercing as his, fewer still so dull but will gladly scan those cherished features; in no way can we more justly honour unobtrusive merit, or more naturally express sympathy with those who bear the main burden of bereavement.

"Had his public services been less signal, that generous forehead and bright intelligence might well kindle an artist's genius. They who saw him oftenest, traced the constant ripening of his countenance, faithful mirror of a mind daily growing in knowledge and quiet strength.

"A bust is at once less hackneyed than a painting, and more durable and conspicuous."

Mr. Cooper, whose health had been for some time failing, died at his residence in Jesus Lane, Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 21st of March. On the 26th his remains were interred in the Mill Road Cemetery, at that town, when a large number of persons attended to pay their last respects to one who while living was so universally esteemed and regarded. The funeral was attended, besides the family, relatives and friends of the deceased, by the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge, with their insignia of office, and by the President and members of the Philo-Union Society.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

Frederick William Fairholt—one of my earliest and most cherished antiquarian friends, one whom I have known from my youth, and for whom for through more than thirty years of uninterrupted friendship I have had the warmest affection,—was born in London in the year 1814, and in London he remained for two-and-twenty years without, to use his own expression, "ever seeing how cabbages were made" obtaining even a sight of the open country, or ever getting out of sight of St. Paul's! He was, therefore, essentially by birth and education a "Cockney." Though he hated to an intense degree "Cockneyism" in every form, he nevertheless hated the country and all its beauties more. Though "born and bred" in London, however, Mr. Fairholt was only in part an Englishman, his father being a Prussian, who bore the name of John Frederick *Fahrolz*, which he

Anglicised to that of Fairholt, and which our friend, now no more, was the last to bear.

Never in my experience have I met, or known any one who held the country and its beauties in such thorough detestation as he did in his later years. When young he enjoyed the country because of its novelty, but nothing more. The hedgerows and meadows had no charm for him, and its roads were perfect abominations in his eyes. Flowers he knew nothing about, and I well remember his often averring that the only flower he knew or cared about was the marigold. For this he had a great liking in his younger days. As he grew older his hatred to the country increased with him, and I well remember the very last time I saw him how emphatically he declaimed against it, wondering how I could live in it, and interspersing his remarks every now and then with "I hate the country." "It is perfectly disgusting to me and I hate it." Fairholt's and my own valued friend Roach Smith, some years ago removed from London and settled in Kent. On this Fairholt wrote me, "I miss Smith very much, he having taken a country house opposite Rochester Castle—very pleasant, but alas! too far from town. I cannot for the life of me understand this '*mala-die du pays*' that most Englishmen have. Continental people enjoy life in cities, and really value its pleasures, but Englishmen are always sighing for cabbage gardens."

The grandfather of Frederick William Fairholt was a miller, living at Dombach, which is about twenty German miles from Berlin. His son (the father of our deceased friend), left his home at the early age of fourteen, in the dead of the night, to avoid serving in the Prussian army, he having been marked as a conscript. With only a few shillings in his pocket, he forsook a somewhat large family circle for ever, making his way towards Hamburg. Thence he worked his passage to England, and landed on Tower Hill at London, friendless, without money, and ignorant of our language. He soon, however, gained employment among Germans, in that neighbourhood, in a sugar factory; and there he remained many years, ultimately changing to the occupation of a tobacco-manufacturer.

Speaking of this occupation, and of his own early associations with the tobacco warehouse where his father worked, Fairholt thus writes to his friend Roach Smith, in the dedicatory preface to his "History of Tobacco," of which I shall have more to say later on:—"You who know my early history, will feel no surprise at my choice of subject. Born in London, and never having been out of sight of St. Paul's until I had reached my twenty-second year, the tobacco-warehouse, where my father worked, became my playground; and my first remembrances are of rolling in the tobacco-leaf, as country children would roll in a hay-field, and playing at "hide-and-seek" in the empty barrels. In after years, when I helped my father to manufacture many hundred pounds of tobacco-leaf, I little thought that my pen and pencil would be called into use over a book like this. I am willing to think, however, that the peculiarities of my early training may have been of use. Disliking my father's trade, and, through many difficulties, happily emancipating myself, tobacco had not that

charm for me that you and others find in it. But I hope these pages will show that I have no narrow notions on a pleasure in which I cannot participate; but rather a honest detestation of that want of Christian tolerance which has induced some persons to denounce a harmless indulgence as if it were a moral evil. I should be untrue to my father's memory—"an honest man and a good smoker"—if I did not contradict such gratuitous imputations. If I am proud of anything, it is of my father and his seventy-two years of industry and integrity."

The father of whom my departed friend thus so proudly and so lovingly speaks, I knew well. He was a fine noble fellow, stout and broadset, with a benevolent and happy countenance, and proud, as well he might be, of his talented and rapidly rising son. He was most retiring and unobtrusive in his manners, and rarely, indeed, went into company. Nevertheless, he used frequently to pay me a visit, and I and my family have yet a strong and most pleasing recollection of his visits, and of the interest of his conversation, heightened as it was by his strong and unmistakeable foreign accent.

Mr. Fairholt's mother's name was Dugwell, whose family, it was understood, came from Scotland during the confusion consequent on the Pretender's descent in 1745; and her father was a silk-weaver in Spitalfields. Frederick William was the sixteenth child born to his parents. All the rest had died in early infancy; and he himself was, to all appearance, still-born, but he was saved through the energy and skill of Dr. Crofts, who attended the Princess Charlotte, and who afterwards destroyed himself in consequence of the cruel imputations that resulted from her death. The name of Fairholt is not, as I have said, of Old English origin, and it has nothing in common with the words in an old poem beginning, "Fair holts and groves," etc., as has been supposed. The name which was written *Fahrolz*, may be rendered *wood-carrier*; and this, by degrees, was changed into Fairholt. The name of "Frederick William" arose from another accident. The father's name was John Frederick; and all his previous sons were christened *John*, until by their deaths one by one the name was considered to be unlucky, and *Frederick* was chosen, while *William* was added to it in honour of his godfather William Kempe. The child with the change of name lived and grew up strong and hearty. He was everything to his mother, who, in her turn, received his entire devotion. As his father was occupied early and late at his work at the tobacco manufactory, the boy's home education was entirely left to his mother, who encouraged his love for reading and drawing, while his father endeavoured in vain to overcome his unconquerable aversion to trade. The boy probably imbibed his first taste for what was soon to become a ruling passion, through hearing old Border Ballads from an old Scotch lady who used to live in their house; and then he made the acquaintance of a cobbler, who had his little workshop covered with ballads and grim old woodcuts, for which young Fairholt had an inexpressible admiration. He used to look at them by the hour, and think how strangely different must have been the old times to the new! Close by, too, was a long, dead wall, upon which a ballad-monger used to hang hundreds of these songs. One of these, among

his earliest purchases, was a broadside, the tale of Fair Rosamond : it had a large cut of the labyrinth, and of the Queen revenging herself upon her rival. This he ever regretted giving to the old Scottish lady, as he never could replace it, nor in all the famed collections he in after life examined, could he ever find another like it. Then followed the usual routine of ordinary school-life, with its sufferings from the brutality of school-fellows, and the indiscriminating severity of masters. Poor Fairholt hated arithmetic ; and he has many times said he wrote a good hand because he used to *draw* the letters. More than that, he had the habit of turning back to the finished pages and of filling up the capital letters with rude and curious designs. Thus the letter D served for grotesque faces : F made an excellent gallows for some comic wight to hang from : H became a house of two stories ; and so on, until the master examined the book previous to his taking it home for the holidays, and rewarded his artistic decorations with a good sound thrashing.

But the artist was formed. Half-holidays and evenings were employed on a "periodical" (of limited circulation), called "The Weekly Entertainer." The editor had no cash to spend for paper ; and so he used that in which the tea was wrapped, after cutting off the rough edges and folding into four leaves ; and he always selected some anecdote to begin with that might yield the chance of a good "illustration." Incidents of Bible history he next illustrated ; and he drew "characters" and "scenes" for his school-fellows' toy play-houses ; the last were received with much applause, and tended manifestly to soften the rough manners of his comrades towards him.

When about twelve years of age, Fairholt got a little of the instruction he so much needed, from a schoolmaster ; and him he used to accompany on half-holidays to villages in the suburbs, such as Highgate and Kilburn, then separated by long field-paths from London ; and here master and pupil used to sketch till evening ; and to the young student these were hours of supreme happiness, full of delight for the present, and of hope for the future. His master urged him to copy some good drawing and send it to the Academy of Arts in the Adelphi. He copied a landscape by Dayes, and the award of the "silver Isis medal" surprised and gratified him. At about fifteen he formed two acquaintances who were useful to him. The one was Mr. Rimbault, the musical composer, whose sons went to the same school, and had talked at home of the boy who was so fond of drawing ; the other was named Lancaster, the son of an actor, by whose aid he got introduced to a scene-painter, with whom his father at last consented that young Fairholt should be placed as an assistant, without paying and without being paid. His connection with the Rimbaults continued up to his death ; for many years he resided with Mrs. Rimbault on mutual regard ; and Mr. J. Henry Rimbault, the youngest of the sons, has long been the chief engraver of Mr. Fairholt's drawings on wood. This was a good chance for the youth ; but sickness and ill-luck in business fell heavily on his parents, and from them he saw he could expect no more help. These are the storms and seasons which try the human metal and test its value ; and young Fairholt

soon showed how sterling were the powers as yet latent within him, and concealed from, probably, even those who had watched his quiet and steady progress.

His mother's fondness for art had induced her to cover the walls of her rooms with framed prints, and among these were Hogarth's original engravings of the "Rake's and Harlot's Progress." To the young artist it was a source of never-failing amusement to ponder over these prints; he keenly appreciated their humour, and delighted in detecting all the details by which the story was elaborated, such as the shoe soled from the Bible cover in the first plate of the Rake's Progress. He copied favourite figures in pen and ink, line for line, like the originals; and to a copy of the French Dancing-master, in the second plate, he considered he owed his ultimate success in making art his business. No doubt it helped him onwards; but perseverance and ability such as he possessed could not have stagnated long. This copy was shown to Jackson, the wood engraver, then employed in producing a series of woodcuts for the Penny Magazine; he wanted Hogarth copied for that publication, and Fairholt was engaged at £1 per week salary, to come to his house and copy them; and out of this, something was laid by for books—a reserve fund. But the copies were completed in three months, and then the artist was dismissed; and days of depression in spirits followed, cheered by the kind sympathy of Mr. Rimbault, but not removed, for the artist was now in his twenty-first year, and felt he should and could be at work.

One day he called by chance on Mr. S. Sly, then largely employed as a wood-engraver for Mr. Charles Knight's publications. Mr. Sly was at the time much pressed to get some woodcuts ready by a given time; and at once put two drawings (views in London), sketched by Shepherd, into his hands to copy on the wood. They were completed by the next morning; punctuality and finish of execution procured other orders, and a regular engagement soon followed. Mr. Fairholt's reading had given him information of a peculiar kind to suggest many illustrations to the "Pictorial History of England," then being published; in short, he could soon depend upon earning from £3 to £6 per week; and had reached the turning point of his life. From that time his career was one of steady and successful labour with pencil, pen, and graver. But in the full tide of his onward career he was doomed to a severe shock, in the sudden death of his mother, to whom he was deeply attached. She had lived long enough to see her child prosperous; but not long enough to enable him to indulge the chief hope of his life, to render her latter days fully comfortable and happy by his care and attention. His father was also much affected; and, in consequence, came to reside with his son: he lived with him only three years, dying after an illness of two days.* He writes highly of his parents, "I am proud of both my parents," he says; "more right-thinking and honest people never lived: my father was probity personified, my mother an excellent specimen of an English wife."

* He had, however, been a considerable sufferer at times. In May, 1841, Fairholt wrote to me, "As for my father, he has been unwell and has been physicking, bleeding, and feeding leeches, and all to very little purpose, but I think on the whole he is getting about as usual."

In 1835, Fairholt first visited Derbyshire, and in that year I had the pleasure, at my father's house, where he came with a warm introduction from my late brother Edwin, who knew him in London, of first making his acquaintance, and of forming that friendship with him which lasted uninterruptedly to the last day of his life. His visit to Derbyshire was one of extreme pleasure both to himself and to all who made his acquaintance. From that time we regularly corresponded, and his early letters, written in those days of youth and of hope are, now he is gone, treasures indeed. Not long after this time Fairholt visited Stonehenge, and I have now lying before me some moss which he plucked from one of the Trilithons and sent to me as a memorial of the place and of his visit. This was in 1837. In 1838, on my leaving Derbyshire and removing to London, we became constant companions, and after my marriage he for a long period spent his available time, especially on Sundays, with us. At this time he was principally engaged in illustrating Charles Knight's admirable series of works, on which works I too was for years principally occupied. These were the "Penny Magazine," the "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Illustrated Shakespeare," the "Penny Cyclopædia," "London," "Palestine," "Old England," etc., etc., etc. Besides doing many of the illustrations for these works, Mr. Fairholt drew largely for other publications; and among others, many of the illustrations to Yarrell's "British Birds and Fishes," and Rymer Jones's works on "Natural History," published by Van Voorst. The first important publication which he entirely illustrated, was Jackson and Chatto's "Treatise on Wood Engraving," 1839, for which he made all the elaborate fac-similes. In the same year he executed those for Halliwell's edition of "The Travels of Sir John de Maundeville." In 1840 he was employed on the illustrations of a work on the "Antiquities of Egypt," published by the Tract Society. In 1841 he did the entire series of drawings and engraved some of the plates of Mr. Hawkins's "Silver Coinage of England;"* and from 1843 to 1845 he was employed on Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Mansions of England." In 1843 appeared his first purely literary work, a "History of Lord Mayors' Pageants," printed for the Percy Society. In 1844 he made many drawings for Crofton Croker's "Walk to Fulham."

At the close of 1843 the British Archæological Association was formed, and Mr. Fairholt joined its ranks in 1845. In 1845 Mr. Fairholt illustrated Mr. Wright's attractive volume, the "Archæological Album," which affords, perhaps, some of the finest examples of his engravings. As draughtsman to the Archæological Association, after the secession of the Institute, he was much engaged upon the Journal

* Of this work, in which he felt so great an interest, poor Fairholt thus speaks in a letter to myself, dated May 7th, 1841—"The work on Coins on which I was engaged is out, and I obtained a copy the day after I saw you in London, so that if you had kept your promise (you perjured son of an illustrious father), and called on Saturday or Sunday, as I expected with the most heart-rending anxiety—you would have had your optics gladdened with a sight. As it is, let me widen them by informing you that it looks marvellously well, has been puffed in a sublime style, and ninety copies have been sold already at one and two guineas each. To say that I am dying to see yours is to speak quite within bounds * * *"

and the Congress volumes from 1845 to 1852, when he resigned the office and retired from the Society. In 1846 appeared his "History of Costume in England," a work of much labour and research, which was republished in 1860. For the Percy Society he also edited Heywood's "Dialogue on Wit and Folly," and Barclay's Eclogue, "The Cytizen and Uplandyshman." In 1847 was published Gutch's edition of the "Robin Hood Ballads," and Collier's "Roxburghe Ballads," with his illustrations; and a little book, entirely his own, "The Home of Shakespeare Illustrated and Described." He next illustrated Chatto's "Facts and Speculations on Playing Cards;" Wright's "England under the House of Hanover;" Halliwell's "Life of Shakespeare;" and Jupp's "History of the Carpenter's Company." In 1849 he compiled and illustrated for Bentley a small volume, "Remarkable and Eccentric Characters;" and for the Percy Society, a collection of "Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume;" and (1850) "Songs and Poems on the Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, by Felton;" and the illustrations to Mr. Roach Smith's "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne." In 1852, he illustrated Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon;" in 1853, he projected an illustrated work, "Relics of Ancient Irish Art," (which, through want of support, was never published); and in 1854, the same author's "Wanderings of an Antiquary." From 1855 to 1857, he was engaged on works which shew his abilities to great advantage, namely, the late Lord Londesborough's "Miscellanea Graphica;" and the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of the Rev. Bryan Faussett. At the same time he compiled and illustrated a "Dictionary of Terms in Art." In 1858 he edited the "Dramatic Works of John Lilly," in two volumes; in 1859 he largely assisted in the engravings and woodcuts of Mr. Roach Smith's "Illustrations of Roman London;" and in the same year appeared his "History of Tobacco" (Chapman & Hall); an interesting and curious little book, evidencing the large amount of information the author possessed in peculiar branches of literature. In 1860 he published a treatise towards a history of "Gog and Magog," and other Civic Giants at home and abroad; and in the same year an "Illustrated Catalogue" of the late Lord Londesborough's plate.

Mr. Fairholt's first literary contributions appeared in Hone's "Year Book," in 1831, his last in the "Art Journal" for May in the present year—the month after his decease. The "Art Journal" was commenced by my good and most valued friend Mr. S. C. Hall, in 1839, and from that time down to the present scarcely a single number, month by month, has been issued, without some contribution either from the pen or the pencil of Fairholt. His principal works appeared first in its columns, and the following are among the principal of his literary contributions to its pages:—"British Costume," in 1842-3-4; "Boots and Shoes in England," in 1845; "Antique Forms as applicable to British Manufacture," and "Ships," in 1846-7; "Ancient Ships," in 1849; "Dictionary of Terms in Art," in 1850-1-2; "Albert Durer, his Works, &c.," in 1855; "Marks of Potters," in 1855; "Marks of Gold and Silversmiths," in 1856; "Dutch Artists and

Scenery," in 1856; "Artists Marks," in 1856; "Tombs of British Artists," in 1858; "Rambles of an Archæologist amongst Old Books and in Old Places," in 1861; and "Ancient Rings and Brooches," in 1866.

The illustrations to my good friend Thomas Wright's contributions to the "Art Journal," were all drawn by Fairholt. Of these, the series of drawings illustrating the "Domestic Manners," and the "Domestic Games" of the English, and the "History of Caricature and the Grotesque in Art," are among the principal, and show incontestibly the knowledge he possessed of sources of information, and the means of turning those sources to good account.

These and many other contributions to leading publications, such as Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland," "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," and "Book of the Thames;" Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua;" plates for the Society of Antiquaries, the Numismatic Society, the "Archæologia Cantiana," etc., have occupied his later years. But especial stress should be laid on the extreme talent he displayed in illustrating my friend Mr. Halliwell's superb folio edition of the "Works of Shakespeare," and his other works relating to the same subject. This work—the folio edition of Shakespeare—is the finest and most complete which has ever been attempted, or can ever be done on the subject. It will ever remain the most worthy monument to Shakespeare which his country has produced, and will be a lasting evidence of the industry, the skill the liberality, and the nobleness of purpose of its writer, Mr. Halliwell. With Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall—to whom he was deeply indebted for many kindnesses received, and to whom also he undoubtedly owed a great measure of his prosperity, Fairholt made pleasant tours to places of interest in his native country; with Mr. Roach Smith he visited the Rhine and Moselle, the Roman Wall, Richborough, Reculver, and other places; to the late Lord Londesborough he was travelling companion in the South of France, proceeding thence to Rome, an account of which he printed in the fifth volume of the "Collectanea Antiqua;" and with the present Lord Londesborough he twice visited Egypt and Nubia. One of the results of these visits was the publication in 1862, of his "Up the Nile and Home again," dedicated to his noble host, with whom and with whose family he was always a welcome guest. His manners were agreeable and unaffected; he possessed a deep fund of materials for instructive and amusing conversation; he was a close observer of men and manners; and while he ever sympathized with the unfortunate good and with the honourable wherever he found them, had always in store shafts of wit for prosperous vice and folly.

Some phases of a man's character are better judged from his letters than anything else. This is essentially the case with my deceased friend Fairholt. His letters were indeed a perfect reflex of his mind—they were as if he himself were speaking. I give one, taken at random, to show the style of his correspondence:—

9, Denmark St., Soho, Oct. 3, /41.

MY DEAR JEWITT,

I have delayed sending you the enclosed ticket because I had entertained some vain hopes of saving a penny for the postage, and thus doing my best to ruin

the revenue, and close the Post Office doors for ever, by bringing you the ticket myself; but all these hopes are rapidly vanishing, and as your patience may be departing with equal speed, I thought it best to write and send it to you, lest you should put yourself to any unnecessary expense in ordering mourning for your humble servant, who begs to assure you that he is still in the land of the living, whatever you may have imagined to the contrary, and still in the classical region where you "*once*" during your sojourn in London visited him!

I wish one day when you are in a scribbling humour, that you would tell me the title of the book that contains the carols you mention, and which you say was printed at Oxford. Give me the Editor or Compiler's name if there is one—"not unless," and I will see after a copy in British Museum. Perhaps if it's a recent book you will tell me what I could buy one for at Oxford.

I have a strong wish to see that "right venerable" city, and hope to spend a day there yet. I should like to come down some Saturday, stop with you on Sunday, devote Monday to the Bodleian Picture Gallery, &c., and then go on to Bicester for a couple of days. Which is the best way to do this? to come by Omnibus or by Rail; and if by Rail, where should I stop, and how should I proceed.—Answer on your Peril!

I am afraid the weather is too bad, and the season too far advanced. Things too in London are slightly improving. Business better. Money very scarce, Promises Plentiful, and Expectations Fair-ish! If I get busy, as I hope, and as from appearances seems likely, I shall make hay while the sun shines, though it be late in the year. It has been a queer year, but I've got through it pretty well, and really seem to have enjoyed myself more than usual. I think I never went so often to the play before as I have this summer, of course only to pass away time; and days jaunts to Hampton Court, Richmond, and Highgate, have killed time for several other days. So you see what distress brings one to!

I tell you this, lest you should think me quite overdone by Blue Devils from the tenor of my last note. However at times I have been supremely miserable, and fancied the jaws of the Union were yawning to receive me, spite of all my philosophy; but it's all past over now, and I remain much as usual, and

Ever yours,

FRED. W. FAIRHOLT.

My respects to your wife and numerous family! I hear you have several since I saw you some years ago. How the world increases! Do they build much at Headington?

As an antiquarian draughtsman he took up a high position for truthfulness. His power of rapid execution was very great. He has been known to sketch a street while the stage coach was changing horses; and the amount of work he would do in a day astonished his friends and colleagues. He has been taken away in the full vigour of his ability. Indeed, in some of his latest plates of ancient coins, many have noticed what they considered improvement, although it has long been allowed that Mr. Fairholt in this branch of his profession (etching plates of coins) was unequalled. He himself considered he never executed these important antiquities so well as of late; and he recently actually engraved from the coins themselves without making drawings!

Until about seven years ago Fairholt had enjoyed good health, but from that time until his death he had suffered much. In May, 1860, he thus wrote to me, "I have been away from home for five weeks; during which time I had a disagreeable relapse into illness. I find this warm weather improves me, but I very much doubt my ever being as well again as I once was. I suppose as I have enjoyed more than forty years of life without a Doctor's interference I must not find fault. But I have had a rare dose in consequence." Nearly six years ago Dr. Leared, his medical adviser, detected the first traces of Tubercular Consumption; yet previous to that he suffered from Polypus in the nose, and Spasmodic Asthma. But he continued to work on

as usual, and took journeys abroad with evident benefit; but in January last fatal symptoms were detected; still he pursued his literary labours up to within a few weeks of his death, his last work being a "History of Pageantry in the Middle Ages."

Mr. Fairholt died at the house of Mrs. Rimbault, 21, Montpelier Square, Brompton, with whom he had also lived in Denmark Street, Soho, and 11, Montpelier Square, on the 3rd of April,* 1866. He died possessed of considerable property of one kind or other. Having been constantly and very profitably employed, both with his pencil, his pen, and his graver† for so many years; having no one dependent upon him; having many kind, good, and generous friends; and being of a more than average close disposition with regard to money, it is not surprising that Mr. Fairholt should have left behind him, besides money in the funds, a tolerably good collection of books and antiquities, and some real property. By his Will, Mr. Charles Roach Smith, to whom I am indebted for some of the information I now give, becomes his sole executor, and besides some specific bequests of money, &c., his residuary legatee. His books and collections he has disposed of in various ways—thus he leaves his Shakesperian Collection to the Library and Museum at Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon; his annotated edition of Halliwell's folio Shakespeare, to J. Noel Paton; his works on Costume and his collection of Old Prints, to the British Museum; his works on Pageantry, to the Society of Antiquaries; and the residue of the sale of his library and antiquities, after payment of legacies, to the Royal Literary Fund.‡

Mr. Fairholt never married. He frequently jocularly alluded to his "state of single blessedness," and wondered why no one had proposed to him! In one of his letters to me, he says, "I am still sharing a house with Mrs. Rimbault—all her sons and daughters have married long ago, but I am still open to an offer—an unappropriated blessing!" In the same letter he thus alludes to a change in his appearance, which he had then recently (ten years ago) adopted—the wearing of moustachios. "Mrs. Jewitt would not now know me—*stout and moustachio'd!*"

Poor Fairholt—the last of his race and name, for he never married and leaves no known relative in the world—was buried in Brompton Cemetery, his funeral being attended by many of his old friends and associates.

* Mr. Fairholt was godfather to my now eldest son, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that he died on his godson's birthday.

† I cannot forego here mentioning the appropriateness to his occupation of the seal he used. It was his own designing, and was quaint, and highly characteristic of him. It was a *vesica* shaped seal. The device was a pen and a pencil in saltire, with his initial, F, at their point of intersection, and the legend was—

The meanes to lyve
These bothe me gyve.

‡ The sale of Mr. Fairholt's library, antiquities, and other general effects, is appointed to take place at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, on the 23rd of July. The sale of his small cabinet of coins is to take place by the same auctioneers on the 30th of July.

THE REV. J. M. GRESLEY, M.A.

THE Rev. John Morewood Gresley, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was a man well known in the antiquarian world, and one who, where known, was universally respected. His connection with the "RELIQUARY," as a contributor, dates from its first volume, and his name is therefore familiar to its readers, who will remember him as a hard-working, pains-taking, and industrious labourer in the field of ecclesiastical archaeology.

Mr. Gresley was born on the 6th of July, 1817, and had therefore, dying on the 15th of May, 1866, only reached his 49th year, when he was called away from his field of useful labours. He was, as will be seen later on, eldest son by his second wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Thorpe, Esq., of Over Seale, of the Rev. William Gresley, M.A., Patron and Rector of that parish.

Of the family of Gresley—the representative of the main line at the present time being Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart.—so long and admirable an account has recently appeared in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," from the pen of my valued friend Mr. John Harland, F.S.A.,* that it is unnecessary to speak now. It will be sufficient for my present purpose, to direct attention for a few moments to that branch to which the subject of this notice belongs.

Thomas Gresley, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Gresley, the second Baronet, by his wife Frances, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Morewood, Esq., was of London, and Nether Seale. This Thomas Gresley, who became seated at Nether Seale, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lee, Esq., of Ladyhole, in Derbyshire (who was heiress to her brother William Lee), and by her (who died in 1732), had issue, four sons, Lee, John, James, and Robert, and one daughter. He was succeeded by his eldest son Lee Gresley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother John Gresley, Esq., of Nether Seale. This gentleman married firstly Dorothy, daughter of John Wilcockson, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, by whom he had issue, Thomas (in holy orders), his heir, and John and Elizabeth; and secondly, Mary Bradley, relict of — Toplis, by whom he had issue, five sons. His eldest son and heir, the Rev. Thomas Gresley, D.D., who was Patron and Rector of Seale, married firstly Elizabeth, daughter of William Vincent, Esq., by whom (who died in 1769), he had issue, three sons, William, Thomas, and Richard, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Dr. Gresley, for his second wife, married Elizabeth Wilkes, relict of William Pycroft, Esq., of Over Seale, but had no surviving issue by her. He died April 18, 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. William Gresley, M.A., of Nether Seale, who was Patron and Rector of Seale. This gentleman, on the 5th of May, 1798, married his first wife, Louisa Jane, daughter of Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow, by whom he had issue, the Rev. Sir

* See "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI.

William Nigel Gresley, Bart., who became his heir, and Louisa Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Spencer Madan, Vicar of Batheaston, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral; on the 29th of August, 1811, the Rev. William Gresley married for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thorpe, Esq., of Over Seale, and had by her, besides a son and daughter who died in infancy, two sons, John Morewood Gresley, the subject of the present memoir, and Charles, and three daughters. Frances Mary, Harriet, and Maria. Mr. Gresley died on the 3rd of October, 1839, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, who succeeded also to the baronetcy.

The subject of this memoir, my deceased friend, the Rev. John Morewood Gresley, was educated at Appleby School, in Leicestershire, under the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, and afterwards at Harrow, under the Rev. Dr. Longley, now Archbishop of Canterbury. He was afterwards of Exeter College and St. Mary Hall, Oxford. At St. Mary Hall he graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1843. On leaving college he became Curate of Over Seale to his half-brother, the Rev. Sir W. N. Gresley, Bart., and so continued until the death of Sir William in 1847, when he was presented to the living (Rectory) of Seale (Over and Nether), which he held until 1860, when, on resigning it to his nephew, the Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart., who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of Sir Roger Gresley, he again became Curate of Over Seale. This curacy Mr. Gresley held until November, 1863, when he was elected Master of Etwall Hospital—an office which he held until his death. In 1848 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Earl Ferrars. He was also Secretary to the Leicestershire Church Union.

On the 23rd of January, 1849, Mr. Gresley married Penelope, eldest daughter of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and by her, who died at Bournemouth, on the 22nd of Feb., 1858, at the early age of thirty, he had five sons, who survive their parents. Mrs. Gresley was a most accomplished, amiable, kindly, and gifted lady, and one who was in every way a help-meet to her talented husband. She was extremely clever as a draughtswoman, and produced many of the plates in the Anastatic Drawing Society's volumes, which bear her initials P. G. Mrs. Gresley was the great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Stukeley, and from this source most probably inherited her antiquarian and artistic tastes.

Mr. Gresley was one of the founders, and for several years one of the Honorary Secretaries, of the "Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society," and at its various meetings he contributed many papers of local interest, on antiquarian and historical subjects. His connection with that Society is well set forth in the following letter, addressed to the President, and read at a meeting held in May last, by the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. North:—

"Southfields, Leicester, May 28, 1866.

"DEAR SIRS,— It is with feelings of very considerable regret that I have to announce to this Society the decease of one of its founders, and of its first honorary officers, the Rev. John Morewood Gresley, M.A., formerly Rector of Overseale, in this county, and latterly Master of Etwall Hospital, in the county of Derby.

"At the first meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, held in this Room, on the 10th of January, 1855, Mr. Gresley was one of the three hon. secretaries then appointed to carry out the resolutions of the committee at its various meetings, to urge, as he best could, the claims of the Society upon all gentlemen in Leicestershire interested in local history and antiquities, and to press forward the claims of architecture and archaeology to at least a share of that attention from men of reflective minds and education which it was deemed worthy of receiving. A reference to the minute book of the Society, and to its published transactions, will show that Mr. Gresley's appointment was not a sinecure. He not only was a regular attendant at the bi-monthly meetings, but he entered with intelligence, heartiness, and enthusiasm, into all subjects brought before the members, oftentimes explaining the various objects exhibited, with a clearness and a precision which proved him to be an accomplished archaeologist, and a scholar of no ordinary capacity.

"He was also the contributor of many papers of great interest and value, indeed scarcely a meeting passed, at one time, without something from his pen. Perhaps his education and various other causes would lead us to expect that ecclesiology and matters bearing upon ecclesiastical history, those especially elucidating the condition of the English Church in mediæval times, and during the eventful period of the seventeenth century, would have great attractions for him; and so it was. His opinions upon those times, and upon the men who adorned them, were always given honestly and plainly; his own strong predilections being, however, tempered by an extensive acquaintance with the history of the times of which he spoke, and his language couched in terms bespeaking the gentleman as well as the scholar. This is noticeable by all in those memoirs which treated of subjects in which he felt an especial interest, and upon which he spoke most freely. There was always a characteristic piquancy in his side hits at some of the doings of later days, when contrasted with the men and times with which he in spirit so thoroughly sympathised, which rendered them not only acceptable to those who felt with him, but which drew the sting from his remarks in the estimation of those of his friends who did not live so essentially as himself in the spirit of the past.

"Mr. Gresley, too, for several years, reported the proceedings at the bi-monthly meetings in the local newspapers; and, in so doing, he was careful to note the minutest object exhibited, feeling with Bishop Kennet, that "historical antiquities do deserve and will reward the pains of any English student." At the annual summer meetings of the Society he was an energetic worker, and a careful and painstaking observer, never failing to show his readiness to impart his knowledge to others, and to enrich his own note-book by many 'Jottings by the way.'

"Mr. Gresley continued to fill the office of honorary secretary to this Society until the close of 1860. At the first meeting held in 1861, the committee received his resignation with great regret, and in order to mark their appreciation of his services at once elected him an honorary member of the Society. Since that period he has shown the liveliest interest in its welfare, being always anxious to receive from his successor every scrap of printed matter reporting its proceedings; and within a fortnight of his departure, he employed an amanuensis to write to him respecting some details in connection with our transactions, simply adding with his own hand his name, and a request for the prayers of his friends, which I have no doubt he obtained.

"Yours faithfully,

"T. NORTH, Hon. Sec."

As an antiquarian writer Mr. Gresley was careful, painstaking, and industrious. His principal *forte* lay in ecclesiastical archaeology, and in this his opinions were usually sound and reliable. In 1854 he printed a "History of Stoneleigh Abbey," and in 1856 "An Account of Croyland Abbey, from the MSS. and drawings of Dr. Stukeley." To the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society he contributed the following papers, among others, which have been printed in their transactions, viz. :—

A Paper on Ancient Seals with Twisted Rushes and Straws (illustrated by Drawings and a Charter dated 21, Edward IV., with Seal attached.

Blackfordby, Leicestershire, its Ecclesiastical History, and its Chapel, with extracts from one of the Registers, and some Account of the Butt-house and of the Joyce Family (illustrated by drawings).

Croyland Abbey, compiled almost entirely from the works of Dr. Stukeley. This account of Croyland Abbey was afterwards, in 1856, published by Mr. Gresley in a separate form, and was profusely illustrated with anastatic plates, carefully drawn by Mrs. Gresley.

Grace-Dieu Priory, Leicestershire, containing several Charters not mentioned by Dugdale or Nichols. Illustrated by several original documents.

"The Pilgrim's Tomb," Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Illustrated by an Engraving. (Mr. Gresley also published, in conjunction with Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., a more detailed account of this Tomb).

Croxden Abbey.

An Ancient House at Medbourne, Leicestershire.

Notes on Archbishop Laud, formerly a Leicestershire Rector.

The Book of Common Prayer.

English Spurs. Illustrated by a collection of specimens.

The Monumental Brasses of Leicestershire.

Description of the Stanton Brass in Castle Donington Church.

The Austin Priory of S. Mary of Newstead in Shirwood, Nottinghamshire (since printed in the "RELIQUARY."*)

The Staffordshire Clog Almanack (illustrated by the original Clog Almanack, then in the possession of Mr. G. T. Lomax, of Lichfield).

In addition to reading these Papers, Mr. Gresley was a constant exhibitor of Antiquities and Objects of Interest at the meetings.

He also contributed largely to the columns of the Leicester and other papers, reports of antiquarian meetings, &c. In 1861, some highly interesting discoveries were made on the site of the destroyed Priory of St. George, at Gresley, in Derbyshire, and the excavations were conducted with commendable care by Mr. Gresley. A short account of these discoveries he communicated to the "RELIQUARY,"† and he also issued a small pamphlet‡ on the subject, principally for the purpose of procuring contributions to the fund for prosecuting the researches. A fuller account of these discoveries, with illustrations, was in course of preparation at Mr. Gresley's death, and would have appeared in these pages but for that melancholy event. He also wrote several papers in the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."

Mr. Gresley, besides his antiquarian writings, printed several sermons,§ and also reprinted the Services of 1662, for the "Martyrdom of King Charles the First," and for "The Fifth of November."

Mr. Gresley's account of the "Austin Priory of St. Mary of Newstead in Shirwood, Nottinghamshire," which he prepared specially for me, for the first volume of the "RELIQUARY," is the fullest and most complete account of that historically interesting place, which has

* "RELIQUARY," Vol. I. (1860), page 197 et seq.

† "RELIQUARY," Vol. II., page 29.

‡ The Priory of St. George, Gresley, Derbyshire. Ashby-de-la-Zouch: J. Barker.

§ "Plain Sermons on Present Events," Nos. 1 to 5, 8vo, 1861 and 1863. "A Sermon preached at Cole-Orton, on the death of the Rev. F. Merewether," 8vo, 1864. He also printed one or two others on the death of some of his parishioners.

acquired an additional and popular celebrity as being the residence of Lord Byron, which has ever appeared, and gives ample evidence of the care and research which its writer bestowed on its preparation.

Mr. Gresley was one of the originators, and Secretary, of the "Anastatic Drawing Society," and under his management eight fine quarto volumes of plates have been issued, and a ninth was in course of preparation.* These volumes are particularly valuable and interesting, as containing views of places, and representations of objects, nowhere else engraved. The volumes were issued successively in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1864, and contain about 450 plates, with descriptive letter-press. The anastatic plates, the drawings of members of the society, are many of them of a very high class, and represent ancient buildings, monuments, fonts, brasses, stained glass, tiles, armour, dress, jewellery, plate, furniture, carvings, seals, coins, pottery, copies of ancient MSS., etc., etc., etc. Among the principal contributors of drawings to these interesting volumes are Mrs. J. M. Gresley, wife of the subject of this memoir, whose productions are marked "P. G.," or "Penelope Gresley," the Rev. J. M. Gresley, (whose memoir I am now writing), his sisters, Miss F. M. Gresley and Miss M. Gresley; Mrs. Chas. Gresley, Miss G. W. Gresley, Mrs. Peach, Miss Petit, Miss V. H. Darwin and Miss Darwin, daughters of Sir Francis Darwin; Mrs. Haskar, Miss Denton, Miss M. Pearson, Mrs. and Miss Strickland, Miss Blagg, Mrs. Baillie Hamilton, Miss Miller, Hon. Mrs. Coleville, Mrs. Spode, Mrs. Hudson, Lady Heygate, Mrs. Wilmot, Miss Wilmot, Mrs. De Burgh, Miss Hill, Hon. Mrs. Howard, Miss Vavasour, Miss Ada Brereton, Miss Levett, Miss Madan, Hon. Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Acton, Mrs. R. Miles, Miss Reid, Mons. Buffatt, Miss Bankes Wright, Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Mrs. and Miss Blagg, Miss Sanders, Miss Farquharson; Revs. J. L. Petit, H. More, J. Brooke, J. Denton, M. Vavasour, G. R. Mackarness, W. H. Massie, and J. Mickleburgh; Dr. Gibson, Lieut. Sandys, Captain Mowbray, Messrs. A. S. Ellis, J. P. St. Aubyn, W. J. Gillett, A. A. Clarke, H. F. St. John, A. W. Hallen, John Evans, F.S.A., S. Evans, J. Horden, G. Pryce, T. N. Brushfield, A. Champernoune, J. B. D. Tyssen, Cuthbert Bede, and many others.

Hitherto I have spoken of Mr. Gresley only as an antiquary. This however was not the brightest phase of his character. As a parish priest he was all that could be wished or desired, and his memory will long be revered by all who, in his priestly office, came in contact with him. His love for the church was great, his attachment to the throne sincere,† and he was zealous in the discharge of all his ministerial duties, and in upholding the dignity and integrity of church matters. He was ever ready to take a part in whatever was going on in his own parish which would conduce to the happiness or welfare of those under

* A few copies of the Society's volumes were also issued in folio size, on India paper.

† This feeling of reverence for the Church and attachment to the Throne, was his "ruling passion strong in death." In his last and fatal illness—not long before his death—he was heard faintly saying, as if apostrophizing himself, "For God and the King! can we, can we, go higher than that?"

his charge. At the harvest suppers, the children's treats, the various village festivals, and even at the marriage feasts of his poorest but worthy parishioners, his countenance and presence could always be counted on. This, and his devotion to his duties, so endeared him to his flock that on his leaving Seale, on his appointment as Master of Etwall Hospital, he was presented with a well-filled purse by his parishioners, and with a Bible by the school-children, and other tokens of esteem. During the time Mr. Gresley held the appointment of Master of Etwall Hospital, a long official inquiry into the state of the Charity and of Repton School, consequent on some irregularities which had been committed, and some abuses which had crept in, was held, and he issued an able pamphlet on the subject, entitled "The Etwall Inquiry; a Letter to a Friend, from the Master of the Hospital."

Mr. Gresley died at Over Seale—the scene of his many years of ministerial labours—in midst of his old parishioners who loved him so well, on the 15th of May, 1866, and was buried in the churchyard there on the 23rd of the same month. Of his funeral I am permitted to give the following pleasing account, extracted from a private letter from the Rev. Andrew Bloxam, of Twycross, to his brother, Mathew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., of Rugby, two of Mr. Gresley's most intimate and dearest friends. Mr. Bloxam says—

"I attended J. Gresley's funeral yesterday, being one of the four pall-bearers, and as being one of his oldest friends, I was at the right, at the head of the coffin; the other pall-bearers were Mr. H. Pye, of Clifton; Mr. Cave, of Stretton; and Mr. Alder, Incumbent of Etwall. Besides four of his boys who followed as chief mourners, there were about twenty-six of his relatives and connections following the body. The coffin was beautifully made of polished oak, and coped in form. The school-children walked first, then the undertaker, &c., before the body. The whole of the village street was lined with the Parishioners dressed in black who followed afterwards and quite filled the Church. After the Burial Lesson the Holy Communion was celebrated, the Altar being covered with a beautifully decorated white cloth, and the candles lighted in the large candlesticks. Henry Pye and the Curate officiated at the table. Mr. Lloyd and the Curate read the Burial Service. Nearly two hundred communicated, and the whole service nearly took up two hours. I never saw more respect shown at any funeral; every one seemed to show it. Dr. Pears, Mr. Messiter, and several other clergymen were in the Church, but who could not be invited to the house, as none but relatives were there. The sisters and other females connected by marriage followed the body. I was asked to preach the Funeral Sermon on Sunday next, but I declined, as I am sure my feelings would give way if I attempted it."

Of the character of the deceased Mr. Gresley, the following extract from the letter of a brother clergyman, with which I close this brief notice of my deceased friend, speaks the sentiments of all who knew him. "Most warmly do I cherish the recollection of our late and close associations, and record my testimony to his unselfishness, his utter incapability of meanness, his largeness of Christian sympathy, his self-denial, and his love of truth. We were much mixed up in work for God and the Church, in which amid many infirmities on our parts, he at least acted in such sort as to impress me abidingly with his singleness of mind, and his fearlessness of consequences when duty seemed to demand bold utterance or bolder action. He was a fellow-labourer in preparing the documents for Cor ocaton, which were destined in God's providence to elect the late lamented Mr. H. Hoare as its champion."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VERNON.

The Right Honourable George John Vernon Warren, fifth Baron Vernon, of Kinderton, in the County of Chester, a nobleman of the highest intellectual attainments, of the most enlightened views, and of the most liberal mind, and one that was universally beloved and respected, died at his seat, Sudbury Hall, near Derby, on the 31st of May, in his sixty-third year. He had suffered greatly for a long time, and for many years his health had been extremely precarious—so much so, in fact, that the greatest anxiety has been felt by his family and friends, and on more than one occasion his life has been despaired of. His last illness was one of great suffering, but was borne with that patient resignation, and that perfectly Christian fortitude which always characterised him.

Lord Vernon—descended from the long line of noble and illustrious ancestors, who, taking their name, Vernon, from their estates in Normandy, on which they founded monasteries, etc., came over with the Conqueror, and were ennobled as Lords of Shipbroke, and of Haddon, and of other places, and among whom are reckoned men holding the highest offices in the realm, and with characters the most unimpeachable for nobleness, for patriotism, and for benevolence—was the fifth Baron Vernon, having succeeded his father, the fourth Baron, in 1835.

The first Baron (descended from Sir Thomas Vernon, brother to Sir George Vernon, "the King of the Peak," of Haddon Hall, who was father of Dorothy Vernon), was George Venables Vernon, who was born in 1709. In 1737, he married Mary, daughter of Lord Howard, of Effingham, and in 1741, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell; and again in 1744, Martha, sister to Simon Lord Harcourt. By his first marriage he had issue, George Venables Vernon, who succeeded to the title, and a daughter. By his second marriage he had no issue, but by the third he had issue, besides two daughters, Henry Vernon, who succeeded his brother as third Baron, and Edward, who became Archbishop of York, and by sign manual assumed the name of Harcourt. George Venables Vernon, second Baron, succeeded to the title and estates in 1780. He married first, in 1757, Louisa Barberina, daughter and heiress of Bussey, Lord Mansell, and secondly, in 1787, Georgiana, daughter of William Fanquier, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter. Dying without male issue in 1813, he was succeeded by his half-brother, Henry Vernon, as third Baron. This nobleman was born in 1747, and married first, in 1779, Elizabeth Rebecca Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, and by her had issue, George Charles Vernon, who succeeded him, and two daughters. His lordship married secondly, in 1795, Alice Lucy, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart., by whom also he had issue. The fourth Baron, George Charles Venables Vernon, was born in 1779, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1829. He married on the 25th of August, 1802, Frances Maria, daughter and heiress of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., of Stapleford, by whom he had issue, the Peer just deceased, and other children. His lordship died in 1835.

Lord Vernon, just deceased, was born at Stapleford Hall, in the County of Nottingham, on the 22nd of June, 1803. On the 30th of October, 1824, he married Isabella Caroline, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., M.P., and secondly, in 1859, his cousin, Frances Maria Emma, only daughter of the Rev. Brooke Boothby, who survives him. He succeeded his father in 1835, and, by Royal licence of the 16th November, 1837, assumed, according to the will of Viscountess Bulkeley, the name of Warren only for himself and his children to be born thereafter. By his first marriage, with Miss Ellison, his lordship leaves issue, the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon (now sixth Lord Vernon), who succeeds to the title and estates, and who was born 1st Feb., 1829; the Hon. William John Borlase Warren Venables Vernon, Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire, who married in 1855 a daughter of Sir John Boileau, Bart.; and three daughters, viz., the Hon. Caroline Maria, married to the Rev. Frederick Anson, Rector of Sudbury, and Canon of Windsor; the Hon. Adelaide Louisa, married to Captain Macdonald, R.N.; and the Hon. Louisa Vernon Warren.

Lord Vernon, as the Honourable George John Vernon, represented the County of Derby in Parliament from 1830 to the passing of the Reform Bill, of which, and the repeal of the Corn Laws, he was a strong and energetic advocate. On the passing of the Bill in 1832, the County was divided into Northern and Southern Divisions, and he was then elected to represent the Southern Division, which he continued to serve until called to the Upper House, on the death of his father, as Lord Vernon. In 1831 his lordship (then the Hon. G. J. Vernon), was appointed Captain of the Burton troop of Yeomanry; he was commissioned as a Deputy-Lieutenant in 1850. In 1859, when the Volunteer movement was set on foot in earnest, Lord Vernon enrolled a company of Volunteers shortly after the formation of a company at Derby. In another year the growth of the volunteer movement was greatly promoted by his zeal and generosity, and another company having been formed at Sudbury, Lord Vernon became Captain Commandant. In 1861 he was raised to the rank of Major to the 2nd Battalion of Derby Rifle Volunteers, and finally he was gazetted, in 1864, as Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. As a rifle shooter Lord Vernon took the highest possible rank, both at home and abroad; and it was matter of sincere gratification and pride to him to show the prizes he had won in the truly skilled contests in which he had taken a part, in Switzerland and other countries. I remember well the time when he showed me, with evident and most laudable pride, the prizes which he had carried off at matches in Switzerland and elsewhere; and the pleasure with which he spoke of the contests in which he had been engaged. Of these, the most notable were the Tirs Teclérales, at Caire and Basle, which were held some time between the year 1840 and 1850. At the former meeting he won the first prize, and at Basle the second prize, on the latter occasion firing 6,700 shots within the week. It is worthy of notice that he competed for these prizes with the best shots from all parts of Switzerland. At a great expense Lord Vernon formed a

Rifle Range at Sudbury, which is believed to be the best constructed and most complete of any which has yet been erected, his object being to show the advantage of the Swiss system of marking, which has been since adopted by the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

In 1862, at the time when Lancashire was suffering so severely from the effects of the cotton famine brought on by the disastrous, cruel, and suicidal American war, the nation was, it will be recollected, called upon to subscribe funds for the relief of the sufferers, and responded nobly to that call. Lord Vernon, ever alive to calls of humanity, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, was one of the first to subscribe, and at once entered his name for the liberal sum of five hundred pounds. The Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon (now Lord Vernon), and the Hon. William Vernon, also contributed. Later in the year, the mills being mostly closed, Lord Vernon's collieries, at Poynton, were stopped also, and the national subscription was administered by the Mansion House Committee. To this committee the Incumbent of Poynton applied for relief for the sufferers in his parish, which was afforded to some slight extent; but when Lord Vernon heard of the application, he wrote to say that he had determined, so long as his means would allow, to take upon himself the entire support of the distressed people there, and requested the committee to take back the money they had kindly sent, in order that it might be devoted to the relief of people in other distressed districts. His lordship however expressed a hope that if he found the burden too heavy for him, and the local committee should again be compelled to apply for relief, the committee would then bear the poor of Poynton in mind. To do this, and to carry out to the full extent his philanthropic determination, Lord Vernon left his magnificent seat of Sudbury Hall, and took up his residence in a small cottage in the village, in order that the whole of his funds might be devoted to the truly Christian purpose of feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked sufferers by that dire calamity.

Well do I remember while at Sudbury Hall at that time, Lord Vernon telling me of the distress of the district around Stockport and Poynton, and of his determination to reside in the cottage, so as to alleviate, as far as in him lay, the sufferings of those from whose industry his income was mainly derived; and well do I remember that I looked upon the act then as I do now, as one of the noblest, most unselfish, and truly Christian-like which could be recorded, and himself as one of the most benevolent and philanthropic of individuals. This noble promise he faithfully kept, and there is no brighter instance of open-heartedness in the whole history of that dreadful time of famine and distress. In December, 1862, a public meeting was held in the Guild-Hall, Derby, when Mr. Crompton, one of the most enlightened of the magistrates, brought the noble conduct of Lord Vernon before the meeting, and Mr. Barber, the Clerk of the Peace, said, "That is the way to meet this dire distress, that is the noble example Lord Vernon has held up to these owners of property. That nobleman deserves a pedestal of gold, and to have his name handed down to distant posterity as the man who said, 'So long as I have the means, those who

contributed to my fortune shall be assisted, relieved and comforted by me, and by me alone.' That is the example Lord Vernon has set, and a noble example it is."

As a classical scholar Lord Vernon ranked very high. He was a proficient in Italian, and in many other modern languages, and had published several volumes, connected with Dantesque literature, remarkable for their erudition and their good taste. His lordship also possessed a sound judgment on matters of antiquarian interest, and had himself conducted examinations and excavations into the ancient tombs of Greece, &c., with important results. An account of some antiquarian discoveries on his own estate at Sudbury, Derbyshire, was communicated to me, and his lordship's account of those discoveries appear in the pages of the "RELIQUARY" in July, 1863. Lord Vernon also contributed to its pages the Will of Alexander Selkirk—the "Robinson Crusoe" of Defoe, which appeared in the number for October, 1863. Other communications from his pen, including a paper on his discoveries in the Grecian tombs, and another on a curious metrical account of the Vernon family, were, through his failing health, obliged to be foregone. His lordship also commenced a "History of the House of Vernon," of which only one portion was printed, privately. This work, as far as it goes, is one of the most complete which has been attempted, and one which displays an immense amount of patient research.

Lord Vernon's library is one of which any nobleman or any lover of books might well be proud. It is very extensive, and extremely rich in books of a high and rare character.

His lordship was Constable of Tutbury Castle, and was Patron of three Livings. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, now sixth Baron Vernon, who contested the Southern Division of the County of Derby in 1858, when he was defeated by one solitary vote. His lordship was born at Rome in 1829, and in 1851 married Lady Harriet Anson, daughter of the first Earl of Lichfield. He was Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1850; a Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire in 1852; and was appointed Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles in 1864. Lord Vernon, who is one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is also a very active magistrate for the Counties of Derby and Stafford.

The funeral of Lord Vernon took place on the 6th of June, at noon, at Sudbury Church, which adjoins his lordship's seat. A vault, under a yew-tree in the churchyard, in which the remains of his lordship's father and mother are interred, was prepared for his reception. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

GEORGE JOHN WARREN,
LORD VERNON,
Baron Kinderton of Kinderton,
Born 22nd June, 1803,
Died 31st May, 1866.

Derby, June, 1866.

Notes on Books.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN CAITHNESS.*

Of this very nicely printed and profusely illustrated volume it is unnecessary to say much. The first portion of the work, by Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., F.G.S., is devoted to a careful and detailed description of the discoveries made by that gentleman in the course of excavations made into what he considered to be primeval mounds in Caithness, but some of which turn out, unfortunately for the theories which have been built upon them, to be of a totally different and much later period from that to which Mr. Laing has assigned them. The examination of the mounds appears to have been most carefully made, and every precaution taken to ensure accurate and faithful measurements and drawings being made, and for this, and for the industrious manner in which he has taken his notes, Mr. Laing deserves, and will receive, the thanks of archaeologists, to whom *facts* are always more welcome than theories.

The second half of the volume, that by Professor Huxley, on the human remains discovered in the course of Mr. Laing's excavations, is, without exception, one of the best specimens of "round-about theorising" which has ever been penned. It consists of no less than 79 pages and nearly 30 plates, where some five or six pages without plates would have been amply sufficient for every purpose. In the course of his extraordinary "notes," the Professor, with an egotism which is not quite pardonable, and with an animus which is not quite understandable to any but himself, goes out of his way to attack the opinions, among others, of a far greater and more learned craniologist than himself, Dr. J. Barnard Davis, whose name is known and respected everywhere, both at home and abroad, and whose reputation is at least as high as that of any living ethnologist. This, to say the least of it, is bad taste on the Professor's part; and its admission into Mr. Laing's book is a disfigurement which we fancy Mr. Laing himself would not willingly countenance. The attack on the learned doctor is contrived to be made on the question of the famous Neanderthal skull, concerning which Dr. Davis has published an excellent paper in the "Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society," and the Sudbury skull (which Professor Huxley describes and engraves and repeatedly, but erroneously, calls the *Ledbury* skull), which has been already engraved in the "Reliquary,"† is made the peg to hang it upon. The hanging upon this peg is, however, one of the loosest things we have ever seen written, and if Professor Huxley is no closer in other matters than in this, his opinions will simply be taken at what they are worth. Speaking of the skull figured in the "Reliquary," found on Lord Vernon's estate at Sudbury, he says "A little flattening and elongation, with a rather greater development of the supraciliary ridges, would convert this into the nearest likeness to the Neanderthal skull which has yet been discovered," and then follow nine pages of attack on Dr. Davis's opinions on this famous skull. With more or less flattening and elongation, and with more or less development in the ridges and other features, any number of skulls might surely be "converted" into "nearest likenesses" to any other skulls that might be named, and with quite as much reason as in the present instance.

We must not omit to say that the volume under notice is illustrated by a large number of plates, besides several carefully executed engravings embodied in the text. It is carefully printed, and does great credit to its publishers, Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

PRINTED PEDIGREES.‡

It is impossible to overrate the importance and usefulness of careful catalogues of such pedigrees as may, by printing, have become available to the genealogist, and it is with real pleasure that we hail the appearance, not of one, but of three works

* *Pre-historic Remains of Caithness.* By SAMUEL LAING; with notes on the human remains, by PROFESSOR HUXLEY. 1 vol., 8vo. pp., 162. Illustrated. London: Williams and Norgate, 1866.

† The Neanderthal skull; its peculiar conformation explained anatomically.

‡ "The Reliquary." Vol. 4, page 1. Article on discoveries at Sudbury, by the Right Hon. Lord Vernon.

§ *An Index to the Pedigrees contained in the Herald's Visitations, &c.* By G. W. MARSHALL, LL.M. London: Robert Hardwicke, Piccadilly. 1 vol., 8vo., 1866, p.p., 164.

Coleman's General Index to Printed Pedigrees. London: James Coleman, 22, High Street, Bloomsbury. 1 vol., 8vo., 1866, pp., 156.

Index to Printed Pedigrees. By CHARLES BRIDGER. 8vo. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1866. Publishing in parts.

which aim at supplying this kind of information. "It never rains but it pours" is an old and trite saying, and in this case it is true indeed. Hitherto there has not been a single book of the kind, but all at once, when the shower commences, they pour in upon us "in torrents."

Mr. MARSHALL, who wisely confines his volume to the indexing of the pedigrees contained in the printed *Herald's Visitations*, has accomplished his task in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. He has carefully inspected every pedigree himself, and in every case where the name of the family has more than one way of spelling, has doubly and trebly indexed it. Beyond this he has, as far as he found possible, added the name of the principal place at which each family resided, and has incorporated references to the pedigrees in Berry's County Genealogies. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical in names of families, and the press marks of copies in the British Museum are given. It is a work which was much wanted, and is one which we strongly recommend to our readers. It ought to stand side by side with *Simms's Index to the Herald's Visitations*, and other MSS. in the British Museum, on the shelf of every library in the kingdom.

Mr. COLEMAN's volume takes a wider range, and embraces the printed pedigrees which are to be found in county and local histories and other works. It is arranged alphabetically in names of families, and, so far as it goes, is a very useful compilation. It is, however, very incomplete, and the appearance of an appendix of 50 pages to a work of 106 pages is evidence that the task has been accomplished in haste. We could with ease point out a score or two of books in which printed pedigrees occur which have not been referred to by Mr. Coleman, and which are, consequently, not included in his "Index." As we have said before the work is good and useful so far as it goes, but we cannot but regret that its publication was not delayed some time longer, so as to admit of its being made more complete. Mr. Coleman's alphabetical arrangement under families is a very convenient one, and for all general purposes is the most useful.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGER, unlike Mr. Coleman, arranges his "index" under counties. The pedigrees in each book which he names being alphabetised under families. Of this work the same remark of incompleteness, and of hasty compilation may be made, but this we have reason to believe will be remedied before the entire work, which is being issued in numbers, is published. Till then we defer our opinion of Mr. Bridger's work, simply premising that we observe with pleasure that that gentleman proposes adding a general index of names of families, with references to the works in which the pedigrees are to be found, and the counties to which they belong.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

MY DEAR SIR,

In excavating and removing, in 1865, the remains of the Cathedral of Saint Finn Barr, Cork, built about 1739, under the North Western angle of the tower, a gravestone was found, which had been used as building material by the Goths of that period. The gravestone is 60 inches in length, and 23 inches in breadth. The inscription is in raised letters of the old English character, in perfect preservation, and occupies 26 inches in length, and which I transcribe as engraved.

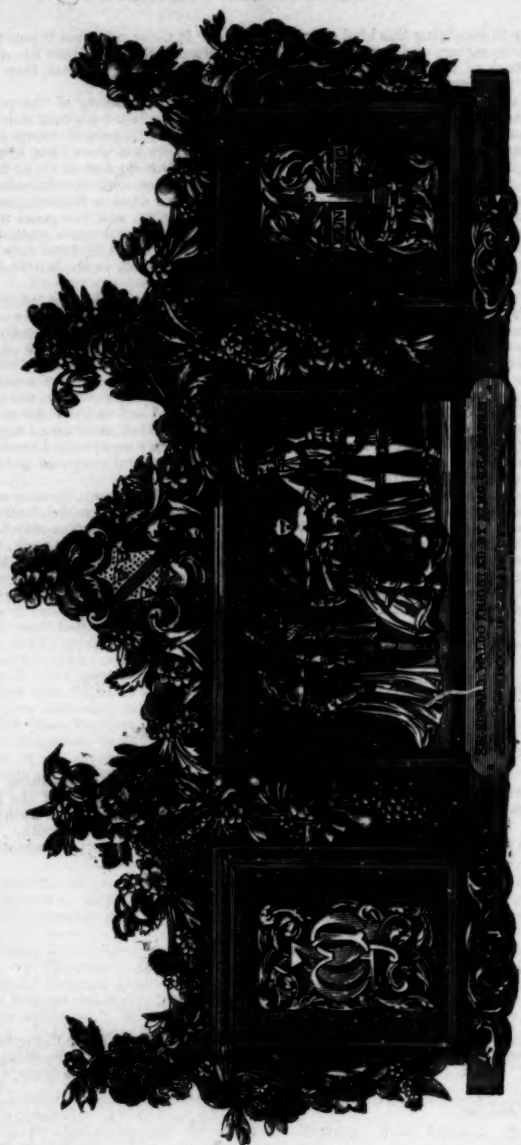
HERE LYETH, THE BODY
OF W WOODCOCK WHO
DIED THE 8 DAY OF
JULY 1610 HIS W
IFE BEING DIANA
THE OWNER HEREOF
THIS WAS DONE THE
24 DAY OF AUGUST
1610.

This inscription is curious, shewing that our widow lost no time in doing honour to her husband's memory, and in asserting her own legal ownership of the grave.

Yours truly,

R. S.

Cork, Ireland.



OAK CARVING BY ROGERS, AT GUNGROG.

OAK CARVING AT GUNGROG.

In the *Reliquary*, vol. v., page 52, are noticed some fine and historically interesting old oak carvings preserved at Gungrog, the seat of Charles Morris Jones, Esq. This carving, said to be by Grinling Gibbons, was formerly in the house of Sir John Waldo in Cheapside, and was purchased a few years ago by Mr. Jones, who removed it to his seat and has had it refixed in a room at Gungrog. To make his room complete, and to commemorate some of the historical associations connected with it, Mr. Jones has lately commissioned Mr. W. G. Rogers, the eminent carver, to prepare him a sideboard, of which we give the accompanying engraving on plate II. The event which Mr. Rogers here commemorates has a curious appropriateness with the room wherein the sideboard is placed, and carries the mind back to the time when Gibbons was employed by England's "Merrie Monarch." The subject is the knighting of Sir Edward Waldo, by Charles II., on the occasion of his visiting the City, 1677, when we find, from the *London Gazette*, October 29th, that "their Majesties, accompanied with his Royal Highness, their highnesses the Lady Mary and the Lady Anne, and his highness the Prince of Orange, &c., were pleased, upon the humble invitation of the City, to honour them with their presence, first at the show in Cheapside, being placed in a balcony, under a canopy of state, at the house of Sir Edward Waldo, upon whom his Majesty was then pleased to confer the honour of knighthood." The ceremony of knighting took place at Sir Edward Waldo's house in Cheapside, which was pulled down in 1861, when "the fine old oak panelling of a large dining-room, with chimney-piece and cornice to correspond, elaborately carved in fruit and foliage," was sold to Morris Charles Jones, Esq., of Gungrog, and transferred to his house in Montgomeryshire. It was to complete the furniture of this room that Mr. Morris Jones commissioned Mr. Rogers to execute a sideboard, which should be in keeping with its other parts, and to illustrate the principal historical event that had taken place within the room which the oak panelling had adorned.

The bas-relief in the centre of the reeded of the sideboard is beautifully executed; and the scroll-work is in true Gibbons style. On one panel is the monogram of the possessor, and on the other an allegorical representation of the origin of the name "Gungrog," which, though not very euphonious to English ears, is a contraction of the Welsh words *gwasa-y-grog*, meaning "the meadow or vale of the cross;" in fact the Welsh for *Vale Crucis*. It undoubtedly bears allusion to the Abbey of Strata Marcella, the site of which is in the immediate neighbourhood, and which, as well as the other well-known abbey in the Vale of Llangollen, was called, according to Dugdale, "*Vall-Crucis*." Mr. Rogers is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has carried out the idea that he had placed before his mind's eye. Like all the works of this excellent artist, this shows abundant richness of design, especially in the fruit and foliage, united with boldness yet delicacy of execution; and we trust that, before his long and successful career is closed, we shall still have many more such productions from his inimitable chisel. The sideboard is, we believe, entirely made of some of the old oaken beams that formed a portion of the ancient house in Cheapside.

THE FYTTONS OF GAWSWORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR—

In the 3rd vol. of the *Reliquary*, page 200, there is an account of the Manor of Gawsorth and of the family of "Fytton." I send herewith a copy of the inscription on the brass in St. Patrick's, which has been removed during the recent re-building to another part of the Cathedral; also an account of the ceremonial observed at the funeral of Lady Fytton, taken from Mason's History.

F. W. JENNINGS.

Look Bank, Leek.

On the epistle side of the altar, without the balusters, there is a large brass plate fixed in the wall, whereon is engraved a figure of a man with nine children behind him, and opposite to him a woman with six children behind her, all in a kneeling posture. Underneath them the following inscription in old English characters:—

"Glorify thy name: hasten thy
Kingdome; Comforte thy flock;
Confound thy adversaries:

"Ser Edward Ffiton, of Saulworth, in the County of Chester, in England, Knight, was sent into Ireland by Quene Elizabeth, to serve as the first L. president of her highnes

Counsell within the province of Connaught and Thomonde, who, landing in Ireland on the Ascension day, 1569, A^o R. R. Elizabeth XI., lyved there in the rone afore-said till Mighellmas, 1572, A^o Elizabeth XIII^o., and then, that Counsell being dissolved and he repaying into England, was sent over again in March next following, as Threasaurer at Warres, Vicetreasaurer, and General receayvor within the realme of Ireland, and hath here buried the wyef of his youth, Anne, the second daughter of Sir Peter Warburton, of Areley, in the County of Chester, Knight, who were born both in on yere, viz., he y^e last of Marche, 1527, and she the first of Maye in the same yere, and were married on Sunday next after Hillaries day, 1539, being y^e 19 dayes of Januarie, in the 12 yere of their age, and lived together in true and lawfull matrimonie just 34 yeres; for y^e same Sunday of y^e yere wherein they were married, y^e same Sondaie 34 yeres following was she buried, though she faithfully departed this lyef 9 days before, viz., on Saturdaie y^e 9 daie of Januarie, 1573; in which time God gave them 15 children, viz., 9 sonnes and 6 daughters, and now her body alepeth under this Stone, and her soule is retourned to God y^t gave y^t, and there remaineth in keepinge of Christe Jesus her only Saviour. And the said Ser Edward departed this lyef the third daie of July, A^o Dal. 1579, and was buried the XXI. daie of September next following, whose floshe also resteth under the same stone, in assured hope of full and perfect resurrection to eternall lyef in ioye, through Christ his only Saviour; and the said Ser Edward was revoked home into England, and left this land the daye of Anno Domini, being the yere of his age."

The following account of the ceremonial observed upon this occasion is extracted from the manuscripts of Bishop Sterne:—

"The order in the presyding for buriall of the worshypful Lady Fytton, on Sunday, bein the 17 day of January, Anno, 1573.

"First, sorteyne youmen to goo before the penon wyth the armes of Syr Edward Fytton, and his wyfe's decessed; and next after them the penon, borne by Mr. Rycharde Fytton, second son to Syr Edw. Fytton and Lady, his wyfe decessed; and sarten gentillmon servants to the sayd Syr Edw. Fytton; then the gentill-hossher and the chappens, and then Ulster, Kyng of Armes of Ierland, werying his mornyng gounse and hod, with hys cote of the armes of Ynglande. And then the corpes of the sayd Lady Fytton, and next after the corpes the Lady Brabason, who was the principal morner, bein lyd and assysted by Syr Rafe Egerton, Knyght, and Mr. Fran. Fytton, Esq., brother to the said Syr Edward, and next after her, Mistress Agarde, wyfe to Mister Fran. Agarde; then Mrs. Chalenor, wyfe to Mr. John Chalenor; then Mrs. Dyllon; then Mrs. Bruerton, being the other III. murners. Then Syr Edward Fytton goying bytwene the Archebysshoppe of Dublin and the Bishop of Methe; then Sir John Plunkett, Chiefe Justice of Ireland; then Master Dyllon, beyng the Chiefe Baron; then Mr. Fran. Agard and Mr. John Chalenor, wyth other men to the number of XIII. gentylmen; then sarten other gentyllwomen and maydens, morners, to the number of VIII.; and then the Mayor of Dublyn, wyth his brytherne, the Schyreffes and Aldermen; and the poure folke, VI. men on the one syde of the corse and VI. women on the other syde. And so coming to the cherche of St. Patryke, whers was a herse prepared, and when they cam to the herse, the yoman stode, halfe on the one side and half on the other, the penon bered stode at the fette of the corpes; then the corpes was layd upon a payer of trestels within the herse, and then the III. morners were brought to their places by Ulster, Kyng of Armes aforesaid, and the cheffe morner was brought to her place at the hede of the corpes, and so the herse was closed; and the tow assystans set upon tow stowles without the rayles, and then sarvyce was begon by the Bysshope of Methe, and after sarvyce there was a sermon made, and the sermon endyd, the company went home to the howse of the sayd Sir Edw. Fytton; and the corpes was buried by the reverent father, the Bysshope of Methe, and when the corpes was buried, the clothe was layd again upon the trestylls wythin the herse, which was deckyd with scochyons of armes in pale of hys and her armes, and on the morow the herse was sett over the grave, and the penon sett in the wall over the grave. And Ulster, Kyng of Armes, had V. yardes of fyns blake clothe for his livery, and 50s. sterling for hys fee, and the herse with the cloth that was on the corse, wyth all the furnytur thers of the herse."

It appears that the claim of the King at Arms to the valuable materials which composed the hearse was disputed by the Vicars Choral, nor was the matter settled till 1573, in that year it was finally adjudged and determined in favour of the former by the Lord Deputy and Council.